#### TERMS: The Principia

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32 Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

Between Republican Senators, on confiscation of Rebel property, and the powers of the President

Having given our readers the essential parts of Mr. Semner's great speech on Confiscation and Emancipation, we deem it proper to give some partions of Mr. Browsing's answer to that speech, and also of Mr. Hale's reply to Mr. Browning, on the powers of the President, with some remarks

Our extracts are from the Daily Globe of June 26, containing the debates of the day previous,

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, opened the de-

he support of the Constitution. If there had been no departure from its principles, no violation of its provisions, there would have been no war. If all the citizens of the United States would return to their allegiance to the Constitution, and submit to its requirements, the war would at once cease. It could not be prolonged We are in arms against the rebels, becose they are in arms against the Constitution. They are struggling to overthrow it, we to maintour and uphold it. This is the theory of war. The practice should conform to the theory. If it oes not, we are lighting in vain. We should cop the re-establishment of the authority of the itution and the Government over all the reat central object of our efforts. We cannot neceed unless we, ourselves, keep within the int to its authority. When we put aside its pro al traitors in their work of destruction. If, in r by the act of the rebels, by our act, or the joint action of both, I repeat that the peo he will have fought and bled in vain, and have spended their treasure in vain. The Senator on Massachusetts, [Mr. Senner,] in his discusto such novel and extraordinary iews, and has announced, as undeniable law, in if carried into legislation, will be so fatally nischie vous in their consequences, that I canno ment records of its history, without my earnes

The Senator has truly stated the ends we have in view, "national unity under the Constitution of the United States." These ends cannot be at fained by the measures he proposes. If it be conceded that they would secure "national uni they would fail of the other end, to secure inder the Constitution of the United States, for they would themselves overthrow that Con The Senator struggles with difficultie which could not beset him, if his only object was United States. This object can be easily reached if we forbear infringing any provision of the Constitution, or going outside of it.

rotest against them, in however feeble terms

cached without going "outside of the Constitu tion, and assuming and exercising powers no granted by it; and I presume that I do the Sen ator no injustice in supposing him to be more carnestly in pursuit of this object than any oth-If not, whence the necessity of quitting the astitution, and exploring the history of the world, from the time "when Ahab took the vine-yard of Naboth, and David gave away the goods Il the barbarisms of intervening ages, for sourto be strong which Congress is to draw its power to be the act which he proposes? Why refer us to the confiscation bills of Colonial Legislatures, passed during the struggle with the mother country? They were restrained by no such provisions as are contained in our Constitution, but gave unbridled license to their exasperated and revengeful passions. The wrong and injustice of these colonial acts of confiscation, and expe sience of the evils that grow out of them, un he Constitution, prohibiting a like power to longress. So far from the long array of colonial orts, with which the Senate has been presented, being authority to justify Congress in similar le gishation, they are, on the contrary, authority di-rectly against it. While these acts were yet up on the statute-books, and their effects present ud palpable all over the country, the very men who were actors in the exciting events out of which they grew, fearing that a time might come sion, might venture to follow the bad and dan gerous precedents of the Colonial Legislatures took the most effective measures to guard against it, by inserting positive prohibitions in the Constitution of the Union.

Still less support is derived from the practice of the English Government. What the British Parliament may have done heretofore, affords no safe analogy for the interpretation of the Const tation of the United States. The constitutions of the two countries are widely and essentially different. I institute no comparison of merit be tween them. The British constitution is unques tionably a magnificent work, perhaps the best that could be devised for the government of the British people. But it is not our Constitution It is not a written constitution. "What Parlia ment declares to be the constitution of England pass bills of attainder, outlawry, and confisca m, and execute them, and no question of pow er can be made, for it is omnipotent, and its will the supreme law of the land.

The constitution of England is subordinate he will of Parliament. The Congress of the inited States is subordinate to the Constitution It is hedged in with restraints, which it canno break over, or trample upon, without most ser and great danger of sapping its foundations.

I therefore put aside, as inapplicable to ou condition, all the examples from ancient and mod ern history. They neither prove nor illustrate any point in this debate. If we have the power to pass the bill before us, we derive that power from the Constitution, and from no other source. The practice of other nations, and of the colonies prior to the adoption of the Constitution, car

The Confiscation bill being under considera-

Mr. Browning proceeded to enumerate the powers of Congress under the Constitution.

1. "Congress shall have power to declare war. This is undeniably true, and the question arising spontaneously to the lips, is this a bill to de clare war? If so, the Senator is right in claiming for Congress the authority to pass it. If it is not, then he gets no support from this provision of the Constitution. He might as well deduce from it the power to charter a national bank as the power to free slaves and confiscate property.

Secondly, "to grant letters of marque and re The question again comes, is this a bill to "grant letters of marque and reprisal?" If not, why quote the clause? for, by virtue of it, and from it, Congress gets no shadow of authority to

do any other act whatever. Thirdly, "to make rules of captures on land The Senator has, no doubt inadvertently, mis

quoted the clause. As it stands in the Constitu ion it is to "make rules concerning captures or land and water. But the bill neither makes rule of captures, nor concerning captures, and does not relate, in the remotest degree, to captures, either on land or water, and it cannot, therefore lean upon this clause for support, whether we give it the one reading or the other.

Fourthly, "to raise and support armies."
Fifthly, "to provide and maintain a navy." Will any Senator have the temerity to attempt and support an army, or to provide and maintain a navy? Would it not be a mockery of the Sen

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for such a purpose?

Sixthly, "to make rules for the government and Sixthly, To make rules for the government and gullation of the land and naval torces."

There is not one word in this bill, that was put here with any expectation of its having the Mr. Summer. I merely wish to call the Senaregulation of the land and naval forces.' here with any expectation of its having the slightest effect on the government and regulation

of either the land or naval forces.

Seventhly, "to provide for calling forth the or of making some time ago was made on my own ilitia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress

nsurrections, and repel invasions."

There is no invasion to repel, and provision nas long since been made and carried into effect for calling forth the militia to suppress the insur-rection. No one has yet had the hardihood to ssert that this bill is intended for any such purose. If it is, it would be difficult to imagine one

ss likely to accomplish the end. Mr. SUMNER. May I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. Browning. Yes, sir.
Mr. Sumner. 1 understand the Senator to say that the bill under discussion, which is the House bill, was not founded on the provision of the Contitution concerning captures; that, in short, it did not, in any way, relate to captures. Now, I happy to find that I had neither misunderstood have in my hand that bill, and will read the inroductory clause. It is as follows:

"That all the estate and property, money, stocks credits, and effects, of the persons hereafter named in this section, are hereby forfeited to the overnment of the United States, and are declared lawful subjects of seizure and of prize and capture, wherever found, for the indemnity of he United States against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion.

The bill, therefore, is derived directly, specif cally, unequivocally, in just so many words, ou f the positive language of the Constitution of

the United States.

Mr. Browning. Mr. President, I am replying the Senator's speech on the basis on which he nade it. I am not willing that he shall shift his round now. At the time he made his speech nd gave utterance to the language that I have uoted, the bill from which he now reads had ever made its appearance in this body.
Mr. Sunner. Will the Senator allow me to it

rrupt him again? Mr. Browning. Yes, sir. Mr. SUMNER. I had already offered that bill ryself. It was on the table of the Senate as my bill, to be voted on, at the proper time, as an unendment to the Senate bill; and I now read

om my own bill, which has since been adopted n the other House. Mr. Browning. The bill was not before the enate at the time the discussion was going on. t may have been on the table.

Mr. Sumner. The Senator will pardon me. When I rose to make my speech, this bill, in the form of an amendment or substitute, had been aleady offered by me. It was on the table; and mitted to be of little or no value. -I know he does not intend to do me injustic he United States. I know the strength of the

ot to misunderstand, and am very sure I will not inderstand him distinctly. I am very sure I will ot misrepresent him.

Mr. SUMNER. I know that you will not. Mr. Browning. It may be true, as he saysmatters not to me, so far as this discussion is concerned, whether it is or not—that the bill from which he now reads had been presented. onceding it to be so, I think there is no fairninded lawyer who will take the pains to examne the constitutional provisions, who is familiar hem with this hill who will not at once concede that the bill, if it does in terms relate to captures, loes so in terms only for the purpose of evading plain constitutional provision; that it does not some at all within the spirit or the letter, or the

ntention of the Constitution.

These, I believe, are the only specific grants of power upon which the Senator relies; these are the only sources from which he draws to jus-tify the bill. What conceivable measure can passion or caprice suggest, that would not find as bill to free slaves and to confiscate property And if this is the best showing of authority that learning, talent, and ingenuity can make from the Constitution, may we not safely conclude that

A very important part of the Senator's speech, and which appears to me to be among the most trines he puts forward, are ranged under the in-quiry, "what are the rights against enemies which Congress may exercise in war?" To this inquiry the Constitution gives a very explicit an-They have already been enumerated. Congress may "declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water." It may "raise and upport armies;" "provide and maintain a navy; make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," "provide for caling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," and "provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States." There is the answer, and there is the whole of it. These enumerations, extracted from the Constitution, declare all the powers "which Congress may exercise in war: nd these it may exercise just as well in peace as in war. Congress has no powers which are pe culiar to a state of war-none which are "dormant n peace and aroused into activity only by the breath of war." Yet this I understand to be the view which the Senator takes of the Constitution, and of the powers of Congress under it. I un derstand him to contend that Congress may ex rcise powers to-day, because war exists, which it cannot exercise to-morrow if peace ensues, and it is from this assumption of a shifting power, that he deduces authority to Congress to pass the bill under consideration. I wish to do him no njustice, and therefore quote his own language.

"There is not one of the rights of war which ongress may not invoke. There is not a single weapon in its terrible arsenal which Congres

ing war, and not after its close."

"But when claiming these powers for Congress, is must not be forgotten that there is a limitation of time with respect to the exercise. Whatever is done against the rebels in their character as belligerents under the rights of war, must be done dur-

That this is true when spoken of the Government I now admit, and always have admitted; but that it is true when spoken of Congress I utterly deny. There is not one of the rights of war which? the Government "may not invoke." There are many which Congress dare not touch without becoming usurper. And now I desire, in all kindness, and in all possible respect, to ask the gentleman whether it is his deliberate judgment, as a lawyer and a Senator, that Congress possesses atributes, it may exercise power in the exigency of war which it does not possess, and may not exercise when peace and tranquillity overspread the

Mr. Sumner. Does the Senator wish an answer? Mr. BROWNING. I have certainly no objection

Mr. Sumner. I answer most clearly that Congress has powers during war and against public enemies which it has not during peace towards good citizens of the United States. There are rights of war which belong to all nations, and the United States is not without them. Those ights may be exercised through Congress, but penal statutes, statutes against treason, statutes for the punishment of rebellion, which may be en-

forced at any time, both in war and in peace; but the rights of war grow out of war and can be exreised only during war.

Mr. Browning. I am happy to find—
Mr. Sumner. If the Senator will parde

ate to ask it to listen to an argument intended to go back to the topic on which we were be- department. In discussing the distribution of upon our own soldiers, who, by the chances and

Mr. Browning. I cannot give way for a speech tor's attention to a point on which he differed from me. I stated that the speech I had the hon-

Mr. Browning. I concede it, sir.
Mr. Sumner. I find that the pamphlet edition,
which I have in my hand, but which I had not when the Senator did me the honor to refer to it some moments ago, is entitled as follows: "Speech of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, on his bill for the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves belonging to rebels." It was from that bill that I read, a bill founded on that provision of the Constitution which confers upon Congress the power to regulate captures.

Mr. Browning. I am perfectly willing to concede all that. It neither changes nor modifies any single point in this discussion. I am very he contended that under the Constitution Congress might exercise powers to-day, because war existed, which it could not exercise to-morrow, if peace ensued. If this be so, then I desire to know whether all the powers of Congress are not derived from the Constitution; whether it posses ses any, not granted by the Constitution; and what particular clause or provision of that instrument it is which invests it with authority to do an act to-day which it would not have been equally competent to do at any single hour of the last twenty years? Yet this proposition must be maintained, to justify the action which is urged upon us. It just be shown that a state of war enlarges our powers : for the right is claimed to judge of, and ecide upon, military necessities; and the Senator truly says this, if done at all, "must be done dur-ing war, and not after its close." The reasoning on this subject proceeds thus: "it is the right of Congress to judge of determine upon, and order to be executed, all measures demanded by military necessities; but military necessities do not arise when peace prevails, therefore Congress cannot exercise these powers in times of peace, but can when war is raging, and therefore the powers of Congress are augmented and amplified by a

We pause here to remark that this and kindred arguments from others in Congress, who are far from sympathizing with the rebellion, have had the effect to retard the adoption of Confiscation Bills, and have led to the modification of them, till-by almost general concurrence-they are ad-

notice was given that, at the proper time, when it would be in order, it would be pressed to a debate had been upon a Bill to suppress slavery, vote: and my speech was made to support that bill. Therefore the Senator is entirely mistaken al inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of when he says that I change my ground. Sir, color or condition, and authorizing their enlisthave no disposition to do that. I wish to meet | ment as soldiers to put down the rebellion-not is question frankly, under the Constitution of one of the objections of Mr. Browning could have been urged against it. And there would have mon strength, forms an usual and essential part been urged against it. And there would have in the definition of the executive authority been no absence of Constitutional powers, that could in the definition of the executive authority Mr. Browning. Mr. President, I will endeavor have been cited in its favor.—The Preamble alone would have been sufficient, equally in force in times of peace and in war.—Then the specifications in Art I. Sec. 8, "provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States"

-"to suppress insurrections and repel invasions" -also the 'guaranty to every state, of a Republican form of Government' (Art IV, Sec. IV.) all which are not limited to time of war, would then be direct to the point, and could not be evaded.] Mr. BROWNING proceeded to say,

The premises are false, and all the deductions made from them are likewise false. It is not true that Congress may assume and exercise all the active war powers in the actual prosecution of war. The Constitution invests it with no such prerogative. It is not true that Congress may decide upon the measures demanded by military necessities, and order them to be enforced. If it can do so, in one instance, it can do so in every instance. If it can grasp and wield this power i one case, it can do so in all cases. I deny that the right exists, in any case, to pass in judgment upon what its properly called a military necessity. may become a military necessity when an army, ported across a stream, to destroy the bridge that ore them safely over, and leave only the deep and rapid river in the rear. It may be a military necessity to preserve the bridge, that the means of safe retreat may be at hand if adverse fortune should require it. It may become a military necessity, as an army marches through the enemy's country, to waste and devastate it, and leave only ruin and desolation behind, to signalize its passrun and desolation behind, to signalize its pass-age. It may become a military necessity, upon the surrender of a beleaguered city, to give it up to pillage and plunder, or to wrap it in flames and reduce it to a smoldering and blackened heap of ruin. It may become a military necessity, upon the approach of the hostile army, to destroy all stores and munitions of war, and retreat instead of fighting. It may become a military necessity to refuse quarter in battle, or to put to the sword all the prisoners who may be captured. Some of these, I admit, are extreme cases, and of rare occurrence; but they have occurred, and will

occur again, and when they do, they must be promptly met and acted upon.

They are all of the class properly called military necessities. And now, I again ask whether it s seriously contended that Congress has either right or power to judge of, and determine upon any one of them, a month in advance of its oc currence? Whatever the seeming necessity ay be now, when the month has elapsed, it may no longer exist. May Congress to-day, order that, upon the capture of a city a week hence, burnt? However great the apparent necessity for such measures now, the events of an hour nay so change the face of affairs, that the necessity will be found in leniency, forbearance, and protection. May Congress, to-day, determine that the military necessities of the next battle to be fought, will require that no quarter shall be given, and that all prisoners shall be put to the sword? Let us register such an edict, and on the page that chronicles man's deepest and darkest infamy, we will outlive the emperor who fid-dled by the light of his magnificent capital in

conflagration.

These necessities can be determined only, by the military commander, and to him the Consti-tution has intrusted the prerogative of judging of them. When the Constitution made the President "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States," it clothed him with all the incidental powers necessary to a full, faithful, and efficient performance of the duties of that high office: and to decide what are military necessities, and to devise and execute the requisite measures to meet them, is one of these incidents. It is not a legislative, but an executive function, and Congress has nothing to do with it. Congress can "raise and support," but cannot command armies. That duty the Consti-tution has devolved upon the President. It has nade him Commander-in-chief, and therefore Congress cannot be. Nor can Congress control im in the command of the Army, for, if it can, then he is not Commander-in-Chief, and the assertion of the Constitution to that effect, is a falsehood. And whenever Congress assumes the control of the Army in the field, it usurps the powers of a co-ordinate department of the Government, destroys the checks and balances provided for the safety of the people, and subverts the Constitution. Legislative encroachments upon the prerogatives of the other departments. ments thus boldly once begun, where will it they must be exercised in the time of war. As end? It will go on increasing in strength, and rights of war, they are limited to war. There are pushing its conquests, till it subordinates the Constitution itself to its will, and becomes as omnipotent as the British Parliament. It is from egislative department of the Government that danger is to be apprehended, not the execu-

the powers of Government to the three departments, and the danger to be apprehended from them, Mr. Madison, in the forty-eighth number of

the Federalist, says; "It is evident that neither of them ought to ossess, directly or indirectly, an overruling in-nence over the others, in the administration of their respective powers. It will not be denied that power is of an encroaching nature, and that ought to be effectually restrained from passing the limits assigned to it." . . . "The legis-lative department, is everywhere extending the

sphere of its activity, and drawing all power into its impetuous vortex."

"It is against the enterprising ambition of this department, that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy, and exhaust all their precautions. The gislative department derives a superiority in our Government from other circumstances. constitutional powers being at once more extensive and less susceptible of precise limits, it can with the greater facility mask, under complica ted and indirect measures, the encroachments which it makes on the co-ordinate departments.

But to return again, for a moment, to the queson, whether Congress can control the Presiden in the supreme command and direction of the army, I ask attention to the fifty-ninth number of the Federalist, by Mr. Hamilton. He says: "The President is to be Commander-in-Chief

f the Army and Navy of the United States. In his respect, his authority would be nominally he same as that of the king of Great Britain, but substance much inferior to it. It would am ant to nothing more than the supreme command first general and admiral of the Confederacy. while that of the British king extends to the de claring of war, and to the raising and regulating of fleets and armies, all which by the Constituon under consideration, would appertain to the

Here the respective powers of the President nd Congress, as connected with the Army, are nost clearly and distinctly stated. Congress to raise and regulate the Army; when raised and regulated, the President is to have supreme com. and and direction.

Again, in the seventy-fourth number, the same tinguished statesman, recurring to the same ubject, said :

The President of the United States is to be the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of he United States. The propriety of this provision is so evident, and it is, at the same time, so tutions in general, that little need be said to explain or enforce it. Even those of them which have, in other respects, coupled the Chief Magisconcentrated the military authority in him alone Of all the cares or concerns of Government, the direction of war most peculiarly demands those qualities which distinguish the exercise of powr by a single hand. The direction of war imolies the direction of the common strength; and the power of directing and employing the com-

Mr. Browning continued his argument, at greated by frequent colloquy with Mr. SUNNER.

Another point made by Mr. Browning, was the

Another error into which zeal for confiscatio in this particular mode, and by Congressional action, has hurried him, is to be found in the assertion that " it is clear" "that there is no limitation to the amount of fine which may be imposed for crime, so that, in its sweeping extent, it may practically take from the criminal all his estate, real and personal." Before dogmatizing on the Constitution, it might be well to read it. I quote the eighth article of the amendments: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor ex-

essive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual

punishments inflicted." Yet, in the teeth of this, the Senator asserts that "it is clear that there is no limitation to the ant of fine which may be imposed for crime. With this claim of omnipotence for Congress, it ought not to surprise us to hear gentlemen conend that, for the very common and not very atrocious offense of assault and battery, the whole of man's estate, real and personal, may be swept m him by confiscation, and his family pauper ized, if Congress so wills it, and that all constitu tional barriers to a like punishment for treason, may be easily surmounted by a resort to the un-limited and illimitable power of imposing fines. What matters it, that the Constitution interposes to stay the hand from giving up the estate to absolute forfeiture for treason? We have sworn o support the Constitution, and are troubled with some "compunctious visitings of conscience" when the precise thing which the Constitution, n terms, forbids is proposed; but how easy to calm the moral perturbation by a sneer at con-stitutional scruples, and reach the same end by the shorter and directer road of a fine, whose insatiable maw" shall incontinently swallow all

Mr. Justice Story, in his Commentaries on the

Constitution, says of this clause: 'The provision would seem to be wholly un cessary in a free government, since it is scarcepossible that any department of such a govmment should authorize or justify such atrocious conduct. It was, however, adopted as an admonition to all departments of the national Government, to warn them against such violent proceedings as had taken place in England in the arbitrary reigns of some of the Stuarts. In those times, a demand of excessive bail was often made against persons who were odious to the court and its favorites, and on failing to procure it they were committed to prison. Enormous fines and amercements were also sometimes imposed, and cruel and vindictive punishments in-flicted. Upon this subject, Mr. Justice Blackstone has wisely remarked, that sanguinary laws are a bad symptom of the distemper of any State, or at least of its weak constitution. The laws of the Roman kings, and the twelve tables of the Decemviri, were tull of cruel punishments; the Porcian law, which exempted all citizens from sentence of death, silently abrogated them all. In this period the Republic flourished. Under the emperors, several laws were revived, and then the empire fell."

Further on, we find the following:

"The Senator [Mr. SUMNER] says :- "Stand ng, as we do, face to face with enemies who are striking at the life of the Republic, it is painful to find ourselves subjected to rrassments of a criminal proceeding, as if this war was an indictment, and the Army and Navy of the United States, now mustered on land and ea, was only a posse comitatus."

This, sir, is precisely the character to which he arguments and measures of the Senator would legrade the Army and Navy. It is, indeed, the exact proposition he makes. In a subsequent part of his speech he says:

"Or, regarding them both as criminals and en emies, you may marshal against them all the dou-ble penalties of rebellion and of war, or, better

of arrest by the posse comitatus, that the offender may be handed over to the judicial tribunals there to be pursued according to law, with the penalties of the law.

This cannot be done. It would be a violation capture them as enemies in war, and proceed at once to punish them as criminals under the municipal laws. Would the gentleman himself consent that his theory should be reduced to practice? Will he advise that all those who have

ur only "triumphs of war" must be the triumph

been captured on the field of battle, as prisoners of war, shall now, while the war yet rages, be in-dicted, convicted, and executed as traitors? that danger is to be apprehended, not the executive or judicial. They are inherently weak, and
be so to find—

by to find—

r will pardon me,

we cannot too carefully guard against encroachments upon their prerogatives by the legislative

dicted, convicted, and executed as traitors?

Does he not know that this is utterly impracticable? Does he not know that one such execution
by us would be the signal for retaliation by them

or will pardon me,

They are inherently weak, and while desired to treat him with every possible respect, and
have yielded to him repeatedly—a thing the Senator rarely does for the accomodation of anybody

—I feel it incumbent upon me, as an American

over these assumes any look Bur Side to Cod in a much more exalted, and close to be supply that the property of

In another part of his speech, Mr. Browning blocks up the pathway of Mr. Sumner by quoting to him his own concessions. "Congress has no power under the Constitution

over slavery in the States." "But there is another power without which, I fear, the end will escape us. It is that of confiscation and liberation, and this power is just as constitutional as the other two."

"In declaring the slaves free, you will at once do more than in any other way, whether to con-quer, to pacify, to punish, or to bless."

"By the old rights of war, still prevalent in Africa, freemen were made slaves; but by the rights of war which I ask you to declare, slaves will be made freemen."

Is it unjust to the Senator to suppose that, as he approaches this discussion, slavery casts its dark shadow before him, and obscures the light in which he would otherwise read and interpret the powers of Congress? Is it unjust to conclude that he hates slavery more than he loves the Constitution, and that to reach and throttle the one, he is willing to march over the prostrate form of the other? Am I mistaken in concluding that he has reached that state of mind which leads him to prefer that slavery and the Constitution shall die together rather than that both shall

Sir, my repugnance to this "relic of barbarism" is not less than that of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts. I do not hate slavery less nd direction of the military and naval forces, as It would be ungracious to say that I love the Constitution more; but I will say that my veneration for the one transcends my hostility to the other; and that opposed, as every sentiment and instinct of my nature is, to the institution of slavery, and willing as I am to wound it, I yet con fess myself afraid to strike it through the Con stitution, or to pursue it outside of the Constitution, to wound it there. Why, Mr. President, this impatience to fly from "ills we have, to those we know not of?"

[All the force of this appeal was derived from the unhappy concession of Mr. Sunner, that Congress has no power under the Constitution, over slavery in the States." So long as that fatnmander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of al concession is made, no logic, eloquence, or patriotism can neutralize its effects.]

Mr. Browning is not among those who plead for interminable slavery. He is only desirous of onsonant to the precedents of the State consti- having it done away, prudently, and according aware that any member of this body now holds to the Constitution. He says,

I look with hope to the coming of the day when the bright vision of universal emancipation shall be realized; when freedom shall rule the spacious world, from clime to clime; when civiliz ation and the arts shall penetrate every desert. ride upon every wave, and culture every shore; and when the bond shall go free, and build up for themselves a republic, bright and glorious as our own, and press onward with us, side by side, n noble emulation, for the universal diffusion of uman culture and happiness. But the accomdishment of this, requires time and wise caution. It cannot be done in a day. We must make haste fatal to it forever. It would be one of those rash and extreme measures which would inevitably lefeat its own ends. The power of slavery on this continent is already broken. Its scepter has departed; its dominion is overthrown; it can ever regain its lost political, social, and econom ical importance. It has reached the point where "the public mind rests in the belief that it is in process of final extinction." The question of ex-pansion is conclusively settled against it, and enceforward it will be a

"Scorpion girt with fire,

In circle parrowing as it glows." Let us be patient, and let us be just, and the spent its force; the clouds which now so gloomly overhang us, will soon be scattered, and calm and sunshine again overspread and bless the en tire land. Let us stand by the Constitution and fulfil its pledge to "guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and to protect each of them against invasion," domestic violence." Let us not be seduced "out side of the Constitution" by any temptation, hou ever strong, and thus admit before the nations that it has failed in the purpose of its creation, and that we can no longer govern in accordance with it provisions and requirements. The Senator's prosition is not to defend, maintain, and uphold th Government we have; but to rend its pillars asunder, and reconstruct another from its ruins volted and rebellious people but in the mean proposed for its accomplishment?

The sentence we have put in italics will re nind the reader of the similar utterances of Henry Ward Beecher, some time since, of which i seems an echo.l

Mr. Browning proceeds, Admitting that in a "government bound by a written Constitution nothing can be done which s not in conformity with the Constitution," the Senator [Mr. Sumner] insists that we shall go

accomplished facts.

Admitting that "no person shall be deprived f life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," which means without presentment or other judicial proceeding, he yet urges upon us, of property from those over whom, as citizens we claim and exercise jurisdiction.

Admitting that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted," he yet asserts that "there is nothing in the Constitution to forbid an absolute forfeiture" for treason, and urges that Congress shall at once proceed to confiscate all the property, both real and personal, of certain classes of citizens of the United States

Admitting that "the reason for proceeding in rem is" "that the thing is, in a certain sense an offender, or, at least, has cooperated with the offender, as in the case of a ship in the slave trade he yet maintains that proceedings in rem may be astituted against all the property of rebels, where ever found, simply because it is their property without any reference whatever to the uses t

which the property has been applied. Admitting that persons captured in battle "may e detained as prisoners till the close of the war, unless previously released by exchange or clemency," he yet contends that all prisoners taken our armies, may instantly be handed over to the civil authorities, to be pursued and punished as criminals.

Admitting that "Congress has no power under the Constitution over slavery in the States," he yet labors to prove the possession of the power by Congress, and presses upon us to use it, o declaring free all the slaves in all the States o Mr. SUMNER. I must correct the Senator

not in regard to all the States of the Union. made no allusion to any State that was not in re bellion Mr. Browning. Admitting that "Congres in the States," the Senator yet labors to prov the possession of the power by Congress, and presses upon us to use it, of declaring free all the slaves in all the rebel States of this Union, as

My speech was with regard to the rebel States

Mr. SUMNER. The Senator will do me the ju tice to say that I place it on the rights of war. Mr. Browning. I do not care to hear anothe peech at present. I care not on what power he I deny and I defy, though I do no like to use that word, any man to point to one single word or letter in the Constitution which confers upon Congress any power to do any act n the exigency of war which it cannot do in times of peace. There, sir, is where the heresy lies. I give the Senator's own words, and while I desire

citizen, to say nothing of my position as a Senator, to enter my most earnest protest against this dangerous and revolutionary heresy that the powers of Congress are enlarged and amplified by a state of war. It overthrows the Government and accomplishes here, in this Chamber, what the rebels have not accomplished, and never can ac-

Such, sir, are the extremities to which the Senator is driven, the inconsistencies in which he is involved, by his effort to compass an object which, in my humble judgment, is not only unonstitutional but which, if successful, will be fatal to the integrity of the Government itself,

Mr. Browning then read Mr. Sumner's famous resolutions, in which he maintained, among other things,

"1, Resolved, That any vote of secession ther act by which any State may undertake to put an end to the supremacy of the Constitution, vithin its territory is inoperative and void against the Constitution, and when sustained by orce it becomes a practical abdication by the State of all rights under the Constitution, while the treason which it involves still further works an instant forfeiture of all those functions and powers essential to the continued existence of e State as a body-politic, so that from that time forward, the territory falls under the exclusive urisdiction of Congress as other territory, and he State being, according to the language of the law, felo-de-se, ceases to exist.'

Of this, Mr. Browning said, This doctrine I consider fatal to our form of overnment-destructive of our Federal system and utterly incompatible with a restoration of armonious relations between the States in which ebellion now prevails, and the United States. Whatever I might otherwise have done, I have emed it my duty to present what seems to me

be the true doctrine, in opposition to the fatal heresy contained in the resolutions of the Senator from Massachusetts. What, then, are the principles of the resolution which I have proposed and which are now under onsideration

It commences with the declaration; "That all acts or ordinances of secesssion al ged to have been adopted by any Legislature convention of the people of any State are, as to the Federal Government, absolutely null and

On this point, the legal effect of an act or ordi-

Union. They are, as laws, null and void, and so conceded to be. Yet an effort is made here, and lsewhere, to show that, in some way, they have the President out, entirely. hanged or modified, the relations of the seceding States to the General Government. If so, this efproceeding; but still certain States have sece-ded; they are, in point of fact, out of the Union; But, whether they have in point of fact withdrawn from the Union, depends upon the success acknowledge them now out of the Union, is to the Constitution, in so doing. No acknowledge them so far successful. also destroyed; and the State wherein the rebellion was attempted, remains, as it was before, and there must be, and where is it?

a State of the Union. It is proper to remark here, that Mr. Brownng is by no means alone, among earnest Republicans and anti-slavery members of Congress, in nuestioning the correctness and the safety of assuming, with Mr. SUMNER, that the Rebel States, by the act of seceding, have committed a felo du se, and ceased to exist. Hon. A. G. RIDDLE, Representative from Ohio, one of the strongest ani-slavery men in Congress, denies that the rebel giance, reduce them to the condition of Territories. If we understand him, he differs from both Mr. Sunner and Mr. Browning, in this, that he is willing to acknowledge the rebel States as beligerents, States outside of the Union, then conquer them, and by the right of conquest, dispose of them, abolishing slavery, &c., &c.

We notice this, to show that there is no general agreement among the friends of freedom, in Congress, in respect to the relation now existing between the rebel states and the Government, nor of the proper method of dealing with them, either under the "war power" or otherwise. Nor do we expect to see this, until they come to see and acknowledge the normal peace power and duty of the Federal Government in all its departments. Legislative, Judicial and Executive, and at all times, to protect all their loyal subjects, and claim the allegiance and support of all of them. This simplifies the whole subject, and makes the path of duty, and process of operation

'as plain as the road to mill.' We need not, and cannot follow the argument of Mr. Browning, further than to notice his dissent from another position of Mr. Sumner.] In his (Mr. Sumner's) Resolutions on the course

"Resolved, That any such letter, assu preate any person military Governor of a State, s without sanction in the Constitution and laws; and that its effect is to subordinate the civil to the military authority, contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and in derogation of the power of Congress, which, where a State Government falls into the hands of traitors, can be the only legitimate authority, except martial law.'

Of this Mr. Browning said: If the view I have taken of this subject is corect, these resolutions offered by that Senator, are of course unsound in doctrine. The States are not destroyed as bodies corporate, by the rebellious and hostile attitude of any portion, how-ever large, of their citizens. The rights of those citizens who remain loyal are preserved, and can-not be impaired by acts which have not their ooperation, nor their approval or assent.

The irreconcilable differences between Mr. SUMNER and Mr. BROWNING, are, by this time, sufficiently apparant. We must now give a view of the equally an-

agonistic positions of Messrs. Browning and

HALE, in respect to the powers of the President. It is to be remembered that, at the very commencement of the session, several Senators who had been expected to take the initiative in bringing forward prompt and efficient measures for abolishing slavery under the war power," suddenly astonished the country, North and South, and the politicians, Republican and Democratic, by their eager haste to sound an alarm at the unconstitutional and dangerous action of the President and Secretary of State, in arresting certain secessionists, and thrusting them into prison without due process of law." In this connec tion, we think, came up the discussion, not yet determined, whether it pertained to Congress or to the President, to suspend the Habeas Corpus, if it is ever to be suspended, (which came very near being questioned, if it was not,) a discussion which, from that day forward, has laid the

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'abolition of slavery under the war power," up on the table, if not upon the shelf. Among those Senators, a prominent one was Hon. John P. HALE, of New Hampshire, who could not be expected to listen to this speech of Mr. Browning, without uttering his dissent; which he did, as

Mr. HALE. I did not think I should say a word on these Confiscation bills, and I have not, thus far, though they have been long before the Senate, and have long occupied their attention, and I purpose to say but a few words, now. But, sir, a doctrine has been advanced, on this floor, again and again, and reiterated and promulgated, which, to my mind, is more fatal in its character. more destructive to the Government, more at war with every principle of the Constitution, than secession itself. It is the doctrine that would It is the doctrine that would concentrate all the executive power of the nation-when I say executive power, I speak of it in its broadest sense, its power of activity, its energy, its power to be something and do something-in the President of the United States, neg ativing and denying to Congress any power at all. If that doctrine prevails, your Constitution is gone, the dream of your fathers is over, the idea of a republic has vanished like the clouds of the morning before the rising glories of the sun, a practical despotism has stolen in upon us, while our guardians have slept, the Constitution is perverted, and we are but a monarchy, having a

name to live, while we are in fact dead. I confess, sir, that if that is to be the Constitution we are to have left when the war is over, it is a matter of indifference to me whether the Federal or the Confederate States prevail, for either of them will have but an iron despotism Against this doctrine, I wish to enter my serious and energetic protest, here and now, where it is promulgated, and to declare that in my solemn Igment, it is one of the most fatal and dangerous dogmas that have crept into the philosophy of modern times. Where do these men get it: Where do they find this theory, that is to sub vert everything that has been gained by the blood of the past? In this, as I understand

"The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of he Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called in to the actual service of the United States."

What does that mean? It means, that instead of leaving it to the caprice of Congress, or of any other power, the framers of the Constitution named the man who should be that officer, and nance of secession, it would seem that there that is all. They gave him a name, they gave could be no difference of opinion here. I am not him an office; but they gave no power over it. That power is to be regulated by what? the doctrine that such acts or ordinances have any binding force whatever, as to the Federal no part of the Constitution referring to any such supreme power, except one which confers it on another branch of the Government, and leaves

Again, it is provided that "the judicial powe of the United States shall be vested in one Sufeet is produced not by the acts of secession as preme Court." Will not the same argument apbinding acts of legislation, but by the hostile revolution in such States, of which they are to be considered the declaration and the commencement. The advocates of the doctrine that the seceded States are out of the Union, speak of an comes to be the law. But, sir, there is just as existing state of things, which, whatever we may much foundation for it, and more too, as there is say of the law of the case, they say cannot be overlooked. Secession, they contend, is a void making power, or all the power of carrying on war, is vested in the President; and yet, not-withstanding this declaration that the judicial power shall be vested in the Supreme Court, Congress, from the very day of the institution of the Court up to the present day, have passed acts of their attempted revolution. Secession does defining, limiting, restraining, and enlarging the not sever them from the Union. Revolution may powers of the Supreme Court, and nobody ever dreamed that we were violating any principle of no such thing as supreme power in war or peace granted to the President of the United States. There is a supreme power in this Government only one place, that I know of, in which the Constitution speaks of it: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme" power The framers of the Constitution were wise men They did not mean to confer any supreme power upon the Supreme Court of the United States; they did not mean to confer it anywhere lexcept upon the representatives of the great popular mass of the nation; and when they come togeth-States have ceased to be States, or that the Fed-West, from the North and the South, from the eral Government can, while claiming their alle- whole land; when that united, energetic voice of the nation, is gathered in the only way in which it can be gathered-in a representative assembly, limited, created, measured, and restrained by law-there the fathers of the Consti tution said should rest the supreme power, and everybody else and everything should be ject to it. The idea that on the election of a President, they were creating a power which should laugh at, or defy the power of Congress which was the supreme power, never entered say what office he should have, and they left the powers, duties, and responsibilities of that office n a great measure, and in a great degree, to be

conferred and cotrolled by Congress.

I grant there are some express powers conferred upon the President, which w terfere with; but they are measured. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences. They put that in, and I am sorry for it. If I were to make a constitution, I would have nothing of that sort in it. I believe that the power of pardoning, belongs to Him that can see the heart, and nobody else, and that in a Government of law, a pardoning power should not exist. But, sir, I will not find fault with it : it is there, and while it is there, a part of the Constitution, it must be obeyed. That is a power, I grant you, that is directly conferred upon the President of the United States. It may be that there are some others; I have not looked into that, particularly; but the idea, because the Constitution names him to be be the Commander in-Chief of the Army of the United States, it confers supreme power on him, is to my mind, a perfect felo de se of the Constitution. The idea that we are living under a Government of checks tain this idea in your head, and it seems to me -I speak with all deference, because I know I am surrounded by, I was going to say older, but I am getting almost too old for that, but vastly better lawyers than myself—
Mr. Dixox. I suppose the Senator attributes no such language to me, in anything I said.

Mr. HALE. I am endeavoring to speak the trnth, and I want to say, as the apostle said, "no prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interretation." I do not mean to apply it to anybody, but I have heard it again and again. I was much pleased with the Senator's speech, with the spirit and temper of it. I think it would have been a better speech if he had given us more of his own language, and fewer quotations. I like that part which was his own, better than the quotations. I do not wish to say anything but what I mean, and when I say I was pleased with his speech, I mean its ability, its temper, and its disposition; it was everything we could expect from a patriot and a

[Allusion was here made, we suppose, to a speech of Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, in reply to Mr. HALE, on the occasion we have mentioned, in which he justified the action of the Executive against the traitors in his State.]

After some further remarks of Mr. HALE, and some altercation between Mr. Browning and Mr. WADE, in the course of which Mr. Dixon was

Mr. Dixon said, I intended to lay down this proposition, that we are now at war in the con-stitutional sense; that the traitors have levied war against the Government. Treason consists in levying war. If it is not war, it is not treason. If it is not treason, I will not claim that it is war. If they are traitors, they are at war. Otherwise, by the Constitution, they are not traitors, for treason against the General Government consists war; war exists. The President, by the Consti-tution, is Commander-in-chief of the Army in time

of war, as well as in time of peace. I do not most potent-at the North in its personal advoclaim that he is commander more now than he is in time of peace, of the regular Army. He has a right to go, to-day, to Richmond and take command of the Army. He may lead that Army in battle in the attack upon Richmond, and if he finds it necessary he may liberate every slave in Richmond, he may take any man's property in Richmond, he may burn every house in Rich-

That is what I claim. The Senator misunderstands me entirely. I claim that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in time of war, may exercise these powers against public enemies. That is the ground I take. Now, can Congress do it? That is another question. I said very little about that. I did throw out the suggestion that the power of Congress to legislate as a legislature, was not increased by war. haps some powers spring to life in time of war ngress may be vested with. Upon that I would not express an opinion without further reflection; but I had not reference, particularly. to the powers of Congress; I was speaking the power of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. I do not know that General McClellan has not the same power to-day, if he is commander, if the President allows him to be commander-in-chief. It is claimed that General flunter had power to issue an order, inherent in himself, as commander-in-chief of the district committed to him, and I have heard it claimed that his proclamation was good, notwithstanding the President had countermanded it. That has been claimed. I do not say what my opinion is in regard to it; but for me to be held up here, by the Senator from Ohio, as asserting a slavish octrine, because I claim that the President as commander-in-chief, may seize the property, confiscate if you please, liberate the property of traitors in arms, is to me, I must confess, perfectly astonishing, and I can only account for it on the supposition that the Senator entirely misun-

[We have here given but a small part of that one day's discussion, as it appears in the Daily Globe, and which is but a specimen of, we know not how many similar discussions, this session. We think they will bear study, and help to show what is needed in order to any harmony of action in Congress.

Allow the Constitution to mean what it says and its Preamble to be its interpreter, and the way to the abolition of slavery is all clear, with out any dangerous exercise of power, either by President or Congress, in peace or in war.

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

EF LETTERS on business for the Principia should e addressed to J. W. Alden the Publisher, No 104 Filliam Street.

Letters for the Editor, whether for his consideration or for the public, should be addressed to William Goodell. No. 104 William Street.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a stip of paper separate from suggestions or communica-tions for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though Letters for M. B. WILLIAMS, should be directed to the Office of the Principia. At the same place.

## NOTICE.

The publication of THE PRINCIPIA will, for a season, be suspended, for the purpose of obtaining the balance of subscriptions to the Capital Stock of " The Principia Association."

A good beginning has been made, and as scribed, the publication of the paper will be

All persons in arrears for the paper are requested to forward the amount immediately, to

> J. W. ALDEN. 104 William St.

N. B. A new edition of "OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS" is now ready. See advertisement

# TO THE PATRONS OF THE PRIN-

CIPIA. The proprietor of this paper is happy to an nounce to its patrons and the public, that ar rangements have been made by which Rev.GEO. B. Cheryer D.D., a gentleman well known to our nation and the world for his utterances for truth and humanity, becomes associated with the present able editor in his department. He will enter fully upon his editorial labors, immediately after his return from his summer vacation and render all the service compatible with his labors as pastor of the Church of the Puri-

In the business department of the paper, it will be seen by the document, which follows that a joint stock company has been organized. for the more vigorous prosecution of our work. And we trust that the names of a majority of the Trustees will be a sufficient guarrantee for the continuance of the fearless and independent character of the paper, which, in discussing the great question of questions at this moment convulsing this nation, will press home upon our Government the paramount duty of proclaiming "liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

# J. W. ALDEN, Publisher.

THE PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia, 104 William street, for the capital stock of "THE PRIN-CIPIA ASSOCIATION," which association has been organized according to law. The shares are one hundred dollars each, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The subscriptions to the stock may be all paid in, at once, or in five monthly payments of twenty per cent each, at the option of each subscriber, commencing with July and ending with November, 1862.

The Principia will be edited by REV. WII LIAM GOODELL and REV. GEO.B. CHEEVER D. D. -and published by J. W. Alden, 104 William Street, as at present.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Publisher by Letter. to subscribe for the amount they desire.

J. W. Alden, William Goodell, Geo. B. Cheever,

The following is from a gentleman who shows his faith by his works, taking a part in the enterprize which he recommends to others.

New York, July 8, 1862. To J. W. ALDEN, Esq. Publisher of the Principia.

Dear Sir-I rejoice that a Stock is creating for the Principia, that "Providential Monitor." May its powerful ordinance pour in heavy and hot shot, upon Rebeldom.

Erickson's Monitor was an idea. Its use show-

cates and its presses-on the border Slave States and in Congress, where impudent traitors still demand of that body and of the entire Government, homage to slavery—THE TREASON.

Let then, the stock of The Principia be speedily taken, and its commanders play upon the enemy, and enlighten the nation and its councils, till its principles shall be adopted, and, under God. slavery be abolished, and its rebellion be extin-Yours Truly, -

ECONOMY OF LIBERAL EXPENDITURE. If, within the last thirty years, the friends of liberty, law and Government had expended, to prevent the slaveholder's rebellion, a sum equal to two days actual cost of the rebellion-or one year's cost of it to themselves (comparatively few and feeble as they are) the rebellion would probably have been prevented .- Let them be wiser, in future:

From The American Missionary. We are sure that men of the world, who regard the liberal use of money for the support of religion and benevolence as of no value for the protection of national and other temporal interests. are blind to the lights of reason and experience.

But why wonder at the "wise and prudent" this world, if professed "children of light" fail to apprehend the grand principles of benevolence and faith, and tremble lest their estates should not be preserved entire : by them the idea of the duty of lessening their wordly property in order to give liberty to the enslaved, and salvation t he world, is regarded as fanatical. Blessed are they who, living on the true scale of our glorious to them, compared with the glory of Christ and his conquests in the earth, have often saved misionary and other benevolent causes from entir

#### Another Testimony.

Hon. Judge ----, of ----, Ohio, writes t he Editor. "Having a few moments to spend from judicial labour-on the 4th of July-I have just finished reading your lecture, "The constitution for emancipation, emancipation for the constitution" before the Washington Lecture Association in the Smithsonian, Washington city.

"I have not words to express to you my gratitude. I never in all my life, read any thing with so much satisfaction, You say you are old now. My prayer is that you may live to see the constitution and its founders fully vindicated from the foul pollution of the barbarous slavery of North America."

#### WANTED, A PRINCIPLE. WANTED, A POLICY.

It is a three fold controversy, that is raging in this country. The first is the moral and religious; the second is the political; the third is the mili-

The first shapes the second; and the second de termines the third.

As are our religion and ethics, so will our poliey be. As our policy is, so will be our military novements and destinies. Our readers will find, on our first page, a spe-

imen, of one day's struggle in Congress, of the political element-a struggle, not between the loval and disloyal, as the terms are commonly that all the other struggles are determined. If the country can only be saved from its friends, cord of the result, before them? it will take care of its enemies.

In our columns of the War news, from week

tle glimpse of the struggle in the moral and religious world, as exhibited in the religious press, taking two specimens that happen to lie before

20, we copy the following:

WANTED, A POLICY. We are slow to find fault with government uch times as these. We well understand that no nan not himself President, and so standing at that exact central converging point of all manner of intelligence, whence the President looks out upon the nation, can fully understand the circum stances which combine together to modify his action, and to make expedient, or inexpedient, this or that, from him. And we are so convinced of his essential honesty and patriotism, and so persuaded of his fearless purpose to do just what eems to him to be best for the common good, unler all the circumstances existing, and in full renembrance of his responsibility to God; that we hould only with great diffidence and reluctance if at all, venture to criticise and condemn any ourse of action which he should deliberately de ride to be for the national good. If he were to decide, -on the whole, and in view of all that he can see that ought to come into the account, which from the nature of the case, is invisible, or only partly visible to us-that it is his duty to sanction e course taken by Gen. Halleck for the exclusion of all contrabands from our army lines while we should not fail to lament his decision and to feel that he had erred in judgment, we should respect that judgment, and yield all obelience to its decree. Nor should we think it expedient in itself, or in any way helpful to the comon cause of the nation in its great perils, to turn aside to discuss and condemn any such conclusion which he should have announced, as that of his mature decision. Warm and trusting aid and comfort, and a thorough and friendly confidence which is able to concede some things to blind faith in the essential honesty of the man, is—to our view-the kind of treatment which the Presi-

But we do feel that-while it would not be expedient for the loyal portion of the nation to attach he President's policy, whatever he might announce it to be, on the great problems awaiting solution—it is right and fair, and wise, for the loyal nation to urge upon President Lincoln the duty of having a policy of some kind, in regard to cannot see how a manly courage, and a statesmanlike purpose to guide our affairs with discreion, can consist with a total want of such a policy, especially in regard to practical questions

dent ought to receive from his vast constituency

not a cold, calculating, carping, can't be-convinc

needing answer every day.

To take the matter already alluded to. It might have been judicious, while the question was one newly sprung upon the nation, and before there had been time enough to look at it in all its cen time enough to look at it in all its bearings, and consider it in all its probable and President to even possible consequences, for the President to refer the question of the disposal of cortrabands to his subordinates in command of the different divisions of the grand army, with temporary dis cretionary power to decide as might seem to them best. But when that time has passed, -and months have passed-when every con public welfare would seem to enforce the imporance of having some decision which shall run through all the army lines, and be identical under Butler, and Hunter, and Burnside, and Mc-Clellan, and McDowell, and Banks, and Fremont and Halleck, and everywhere; it seems to us that dignity and safety alike demand a policy, some policy, well considered, reasonable, inflexible. It eems to us that this is especially a necessity when the President has partially interfered in some cases—apparently in the interest of slavery,

the status and disposal of contrabands, and, in-deed, on the whole slavery question, is one of the to wait for) in impatience, from Mr. Lincoln. Nobody desires to dictate to him what that policy shall be. That he alone—in full view of his responsibility to God, and to the constitution, and of all the facts—that he alone can decide, or ough to decide. But let us have it. Let it be proed. Let all the Generals know it. Let all the North and West know it. Let the contr know it. Let the border states know it. Let the

vet not enough so to indicate what his judgmen

rebels know it.

Let it be absolute, and let it turn aside to the ight hand, or to the left, for no man or body of en, for neither threat, love nor hate. Then one corner-stone of peace will be laid. Then all concerned will have one element of cal-

culating what is before them, and how egress is to be gained from the present labyrinth of dark uncertainty. In that clear, strong, calm inflexibility, all will rest, as the pivot on which the future is to turn. And how much soever any man or body The Principia has done good execution. God and humanity are with its principles of justice an universal freedom. Itstrikes TREASON where of men North, South, East or West, may deplore

that shifting and shiftless condition in which our affairs—in the respect alluded to—now are.

And if, as we cannot doubt, such decision of the provided in the conducted of the nation to aid in its deliverance, or, as hitherto conducted, by the Administration of the provided in the conducted of the nation to aid in its deliverance.

President should be strongly on the side of liber-ty, we believe that it would command the confi-dence and acquiescence of those border state men whose position has made them thus far a greater nuisance to the republic—if possible—than the chiefs of the rebellion themselves. We believe they are beginning to see that gradual emancipa tion is the only thing which can save their prosperity, and that their road toward the Millenium s not at all by a return to the old turnpike of con stitutional slavery, as it was, before the fall of Sumter. Aside from the fact that reasonable men Sumter. Aside from the fact that reasonable mea among them cannot fail to welcome any policy, as better than none, we are confident that the major-ity of them would soon learn—if they have not already learned-to rejoice in a calm and reasonable progress on the part of the executive toward a future of freedom for the land, and all the inhab-

There is one leading feature of the above, that we commend most heartily. It demands of the President a policy-a distinct, definite, unmistakable policy-a policy that shall determine the question between the course of McClellan, McDowell, Halleck and Banks, on the one side, and Fremont and Hunter on the other-a policy that shall decide whether the so-called "contrabands" are slaves or freemen, and that shall decide "indeed,

the whole slavery question." The Congregationalist is conspicuously right in giving the key note of a public demand that the Administration shall take sides, one way or the other, for or against the claims of justice and freedom; for or against the claims of injustice and

We are compelled to say that there is another leading feature of the Congregationalist's article, that we must as heartily repudiate and abjure. It is that which says, that if the President should decide that "it was his duty to sanction the course of Gen. Halleck for the exclusion of all ontrabands, from our army lines, while we should not fail to lament his decision, and feel that he had erred in judgment, we should re spect that judgment, and yield all obedience to ts decree." The connection in which this i said, compels us to understand it as teaching, at east by strong implication, that if "indeed th hole slavery question" should be decided, by the Presdent, in favor of its claims, the people must yield all obedience to the decree." If any exption were intended, it should have been spec fied; but we find no such exception.

As Mr. Jefferson has well said, " the Almighty has no attributes which could take side with us, in such a contest."

To us it appears that the Congregationalist errs vitally, in treating the question as one of policy, merely, instead of principle, speaking of errors o judgment, where there should be reproofs for obliquity of conscience, or for flagrant and high handed disobedience to the explicit command of God, Let my people go."

When Pharoah commanded the Egyptians to pursue the Children of Israel into the Red Sea, was t their duty, while " lamenting his error of judg ment" to " vield all obedience to his decree?" If that heathen people were punished with ov

erthrow, for obeying the unrighteous decree of Pharoah, instead of the righteous mandate of understood, but among the loval themselves. It God, what will be the doom of a professedly is by the results of such struggles, by the bye, Christian nation, in the nineteenth century, if it follows their example, with the inspired re

The doctrine of implicit obedience to the Preident, on great issues between justice and injusweek, may be found the records of the military tice, between slavery and freedon, is as servile as it is impious, as degrading to a free people, as

President a policy, on the slavery question, have not the President, his Cabinet, the Congress and the Nation, a right to demand of the religious 1. From the Congregationalist, Boston, June press, a PRINCIPLE, upon which that policy should

> Or is the world to be certified of the fact, that in the hour of a guilty nation's extremity, when its life or death hangs suspended on the alternative of its speedy repentance, or neglect of it, its eligious guides, who could never discover the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, were found incapable of preaching repentance, incapable of enunciating RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLE, for the nation's guidance-incapable of rising above mere questions of policy and interest, incapable of any thing beyond demanding of the world's statesmen "a policy of some kind," right or wrong, ust or unjust, on the side of the Great Judge and Avenger of the oppressed, or against him coupled with an exhortation to the people to folow it, implicitly, whatever it may be, and whithersoever it may carry them?

2. From the Independent, New York, July 3d, we

THE GREAT DUTY.

It another column will be found the President's call for 300,000 more soldiers. These, and as nany more, if needed, can be raised. The North has not changed her mind. The integrity of this nation, the authority of its Constitution, over all its original territory, will be maintained at every haz-

ard, and at whatever expense.

It is our duty to the nation and to the family of nations to make a slaveholders' rebellion so odi ous and disastrous that it shall stand in all ages like Sodom and Gomorrah. Whatever it may cost in men and money, the North is fully assured that for nothing else can money be so well spent, and for nothing nobler can men live, or, i eed be, lay down their lives!

The great Duty, now, is to maintain a United Sorth. No event can be more sure than the vic ory of this Government over the slaveholders aspiracy, if the loyal states are united. But i secret feuds or open factions shall divide and paralyze the popular feeling, the cause will fail, succeed only after long, wasting, and useless xpenditures.

Enemies among us there are. The South has ad, and has, as ardent friends in New York as in Carolina. Courage is only wanting to lead mer this city to avow the most rampant secession loctrines. This they dare not do. tended love of Union, they are seeking to divide the North. The meeting of last Tuesday at the Cooper Institute aimed at that. They are stirring up the hatreds of men. They seek to build a party upon the prejudices of race. Such a movement cannot be successful, unless we break down the banks and levees of public sentiment and invite an overflowing deluge of mud and lime, through our quarrels and divisions

THE NORTH MUST BE UNITED! 1. States must not allow themselves to mak nditions with the Government. If Gov. Andrew, whose name we do not find among the overnors who petition the President, demands for Massachusetts certain political terms, then nay Ohio and Pennsylvania

Between these incompatible demands, the Govrument will be left powerless, and rebellion will We do not yield our principles because w

waive them in the presence of supreme danger First keep the ship from sinking, then hold coun 2. It behooves the Government likewise to aid n this indispensable duty of Loyal Unity. Can his be done by striking down men who are ar dent for liberty? Is it wise, especially when asking for 300,000 men, to put dishonor upon an able general, who has the power more than any man in the land for calling out the young men

and who has just acquitted himself with signa ability under peculiar difficulties? The want of confidence in favored commanders, and the persecution of those whom the people honor, will tend to division and lukewarmnes The Government and the Loyal States have ommon interest in thorough and hearty Union, holding them together in a concord which can b broken by no violence, sapped by no sneaking by no political burgars, that now, with false keys of patriotism

are attempting to gain entrance to the Govern At first view, the position and advice of The Independent might seem altogether in harmony with those of the Congregationalist. On a nearer view, however, they will be found to diverge,

ance, or, as hitherto conducted, by the Administration, by excluding them from a participancy in the life-and-death struggle to put down the re bellion.

They agree that anti-slavery men should unit with pro-slavery men, in fighting the rebels, whether the war be carried on for the overthrow of slavery, or for the reconstruction and re-establishment of it, as is in process of experiment in North Carolina and Tennessee.

So far as all this is concerned, the Congregationalist and The Independent, if we rightly un derstand them, are very happily agreed. Wherein, then, do they differ?

Chiefly in this-The Congregationalist is call ing loudly on the President for "A policy! a policy! a policy!" " of some kind," as vociferously as ever King Richard called for "A horse! A horse!" not stopping to stipulate for its quality The Independent neither commences nor re-ech oes any demand of the kind. It neither calls upon the President for any declaration of policy or encourages the people to ask for it, or to ex pect it. It half-hints that Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts erred in doing so, or at least, in indicat ng his preference for a policy in favor of freedom. So bent is the Independent on "a common interest" and a "hearty Union" of everybody with everybody, for something, or for its opposite without knowing which, that it seems to depre cate rather than favor any discussion or declaration of any policy, at all. If Massachusetts may make conditions, so may also Pennsylvania and Ohio, to say nothing of North Carolina and Tennessee. "Between these incompatible demands the Government will be left powerless and the rebellion will thrive?

Agreeing with the Congregationalist, that the war must be vigorously carried on, whether it be waged for the extermination of slavery or for its protection, and feeling the necessity of both pro-slavery and anti-slavery muscles and purses to carry it on, the Independent, with more shrewdin the operation will go it, best, blind. Hence the duty of the people to obey the decrees of the Government, whatever they may be, is, in its view, connected with the duty of the Government to avoid whatever might disaffect pro-slavery or anti-slavery men. Accordingly the Independent says.

"It behooves the Government, likewise to aid n this indispensable duty of Loyal Unity. Car his be done, by striking down men who are a lent for liberty?"

Certainly not. Fremont should be allowed an equal place with Halleck. We are left to infer, as the argument seems to require it, and nothing is said to the contrary, that "Government must not strike down the men, who are ardent for slavery"-provided they will but fight, manfully, for the glorious Union of everybody with something. whatever it may turn up to be. Providence will take care of it; so whether we are fighting for justice or for injustice, for slavery or freedom, it would not be good policy for the people to enquire, or for the Government to determine.

The Independent, if we understand it, falls in with that very policy of No Policy, on the part of the President, of which The Congregationalist omplains. But though more shrewd than the Congregationalist in its means of keeping up a unity of opposites, in support of the war, The In-Congregationalist in not having yet discovered, s most thinking people have, that the game of fast-and-loose, facing-both-ways, courting slaveocrats and abolitionists, and keeping both in good humor, under an ambiguous, vacillating, half-andhalf, timid, do-nothing policy, is very nearly, if not quite played out. The conflicting orders in different military departments, noticed and complained of, by the Congregationalist, cannot much onger, be kept up. The President must needs declare his policy, as pro-slavery or anti slavery. t will be seen, then, that the Independent's plan is no longer practicable, and the Congregationalist will have an opportunity to try its skill in making men who love liberty fight in a pro-slavery war if such shall be its avowed character-with their eyes wide open, simply because the Government has decreed it.

We have filled more space, than we intended, with an examination of these two specimens from the religious press. We have other varieties on hand, but these may suffice for the present, to show that, among religious editors who have not seen and reproved the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, hitherto, there is, at the present crisis, no better agreement respecting public neasures, than there is between politicians, in Congress, who have been unable to see the moral and Constitutional authority and obligation of abolishing slavery in time of peace, which would have prevented the war.

The great calamity of the age and of the criss, both in politics, and in religion, is the want of principle. The want of a policy follows, as a matter of course. The absence of principle, or -what comes to the same thing, consenting to waive principles in the presence of supreme danger," (when implicit obedience to them is most needed) inevitably prevents intelligent and honest unity of measures and action; amid the endless diversities of conflicting expedients that present themselves. Never but by inflexible adherence to principle,"in the presence of supreme danger," has a nation in peril ever been saved either from defeat or dishonor.

" WANTED A PCLICY,"-says the Congregationalist .- " WANTED A PRINCIPLE," says the Principia, "WANTED NEITHER A PRICIPLE NOR A POLICY," SAYS the Independent-fight on, lustily, and go it blind! Too long have the people dreamed that they ould "waive" their principles without 'yielding them! This is the very folly that has brought the nation where it is, on the the brink of destruction. When it returns to its original principle by putting it in practice, then and not until then. will it have a definite, fixed, settled, noble policy When it has such a policy, founded on principle and guided by it, then, and not until then, will it have an earnest, god-like, unconquerable purpose, before which the rebellion will be as chaff efore the tornado.

Without this, it is in vain to demand that the war shall be carried on, in earnest. The heavenordained conditions of earnestness will be want ing. Millions of men, North and South, white and colored, need nothing but the stimulus and guidance of a principle and a corresponding policy, proclaimed from the Executive Mansion, to fire and lead them on, to victory.

# PATRIOTISM AND FAITH.

True patriotism, like true religion, of which it s a branch and product, requires, for its basis and its nourishment, an abiding faith in the Great Author of our being, the moral governor and judge of the world, the arbiter of human destinies, the providential controller of those human events upon which the issues of great national struggles are depending. Our Revolutionary Fathers, our Puritan ancestors, understood this truth, and, in ome good degree, exemplified its potency.

With this historical fact, is connected the whole history of their labors, their endurance, their sacrifices, their achivements, their successes and their ultimate triumphs. Without faith it is impossible to please God; without pleasing him there can be no rational hope of His favor, and without His favor, no human wisdom, courage, prowess, or resources, can be adequate to pub-

Faith in God is faith in the essential attributes of his nature, his infinite knowledge, wisdom, and power, forever the same, everywhere present, and always in exercise; faith in his purposes, faith in his Providence, faith in his controlling energy, faith in his commandments, faith in his promises faith in his threatenings, faith in all the elements of his moral character, (his benevolence, his holiness, justice, mercy, goodness, and truthfulness); faith in the great principles of his moral and providential government over all men, peoples, nations, and rulers, as revealed in his word and illustrated in the history of his dealings with all nations, in all ages of the world; principles that underlie all his requirements, and to which all his own acts and providences are unvaryingly

This, and nothing short of it, is the faith of the true Christian patriot. It is the faith that dares to obey God, implicitly, in public as well as in private life, confiding in him for protection and and assistance, in doing his will, and never expecting protection, assistance or success, in any other course. It is a faith that forbids its possessor to forsake principle for supposed policy, to depart from the right, in search after the expedient, to forfeit the favor of God, for fear of losing the favor of man; to ignore the moral laws of the Universe, in dealing with moral beings, to undertake the guidance of nations without conformity to the known and immutable laws of the Creator by which national destinies are controlled. This alone constitutes true statesmanship, and

nothing else is deserving the name. This is the statesmanship needed, to-day, in the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Executive Mansion the Cabinet, the Camp; the only statesmanship which is able, with the blessing of God, to rescue

the nation from its perils.

All other statesmanship is a delusion, a decention, a folly to be despised, an abomination to be abhorred. Such was the statesmanship of th Egyptians, of the Chaldeans, the Babylonians ness, at this point, than its contemporary, thinks | the Assyrians, the Greeks, the Romans ; the states that the least said about a policy, pro-slavery or manship that dug the graves of all the nations of anti-slavery, the better. The parties to be used antiquity. Such is the statesmanship of modern Europe and Asia, under which human nature is crushed, from which the creation itself is now groaning for deliverance - the statesmanship that blocks the millennial car of the Messiah, the statesmanship that he is pledged to "break with a rod of iron, and dash in pieces, as potter's vessel." Such is the statesmanship that has already brought this nation to the brink of destruction, and now threatens its speedy overthrow-a statesmanship begotten of that wisdom of man, which is foolishness with God. Let all true Christian patriots abide in the faith, and pray and labor for its ascendancy and triumph, in the

Let all the people learn to distinguish between statesmanship and its counterfeits, between real tatesman and mere politicians. The statesman knows how to manage the affairs of the State-the nation-for the public benefit, this is his business; and he knows how to do it, because he knows and honors the laws by which God governs the naof Rhode Island seems to have thought it altoge- moved? "The legs of the lame are not equal." for his commission: A fair specimen of the professional politician.

When a mere politician aspires to the dignity of statesman, and undertakes, never so earnestly, to do the work of a statesman, he carries along with him all the low maxims and arts of the politician. 'Our country right or wrong" becomes his motto. If he finds his country struggling with rebels, who rebel for the purpose of perpetuating their tyranny over their fellow citizens, whose rights the government is bound to protect, it never oc curs to him that the protection of the oppressed against the oppressor is the proper method of putting down the rebellion! Instead of this, he sets himself at work to conciliate the rebels, by securng for them the aid of the government in perpet nating their oppression; in other words, their re

eing, be accounted for? In no way, most assuredly, but by the obvious fact that such an one vhatever his verbal profession or false hopes may be, is absolutely destitute of any intelligent and onfiding faith in God-the one only living and true God, the God of Creation, of Providence, and of the Bible. He may have some sort of a belief in some sort of a supposed superior being, to whon he may give the name of God, but it is neither the God of wisdom, nor of goodness, of justice, or of mercy. Such a man is not a worshipper of the

When any one, occupying a place that should be filled by a statesman, declines doing, as statesman, that which he admits to be the dictate of truth, justice, mercy, and humanity, in the abstract, on the plea that it is inexpedient, unsafe, or mpracticable in practice, mark down that man as practical atheist, and none the less so, on ac count of his long prayers and "good and regular standing," in some orthodox or unorthodox church. As well might you call the man a competent engineer who should acknowledge that the laws of mechanism and the forces of nature, demanded one course of operation, yet he deemed it most prudent, and safest, to take the opposite

IS ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE ARMY TO BE PUT DOWN? The following, which tells its own story, brings

up the hated "negro question" in a new form. THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION IN NEW-ORLEANS. On the 15th inst., Major Frank H. Peck, of the 2th Connecticut, field officer for the day, at amp Parapet, Carrollton, made an extra report Brig.-Gen Phelps, calling his attention to the groes congregated near the upper picket-station n the river road, and suggesting some regulaons in reference to them. He states as fol-

"I learn that, twenty-four hours ago, they m bered about 75. The officer of the guard reports ists, &c.; and is actually tacking round, so as to me, this morning, that the number has increas ed to \$50 or more. The first installment were ent by a man named Le Blanche, from the othe ide of the river, in boats, on the night of the 3th, he giving them their choice, according to their statement, of leaving before sundown, or receiving fifty lashes each. Many of these desire fear of harsh treatment. They are of all ages and physical conditions-a number of infants in arms, become a convert to "radical abolitionism." It and many young children, robust men and wonen, and a large number of lame, old, and infirm of both sexes.

He closed by saying that unless supplied with ood, by the citizens or the military authorities, reat suffering must necessarily ensue among hem. On receipt of the above report, Gen Phelos wrote to the War Department, urging the cipation of all negroes applying for protec-The letter was forwarded by Gen. Butler, with the accompanying dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 18, 1862. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War Sir:-Since my last dispatch was written. have received the accompanying report from

the questions which it presents.

I desire, however, to state the information give en me in reference to Mr. Le Blanche, given m by his friends and neighbors, and gathered from

Gen. Phelps.

comprehensive attainment than it is commonly | the war, but to have been quietly on his plantation, some twelve miles above New-Orleans, on the opposite side of the river. He has a son in the opposite side of the river. He has a son in the secession army, whose uniform and equip-ments, &c., are the symbols of secession, of which Gen. Phelps speaks. Mr. Le Blanche's house was searched, by the order of Gen. Phelps, for arms and contraband of war, and his neighbors say that his negroes were told they were free, if they would come to the General's camp, that thereupon the negroes, under the lead of Jack, determined to leave, and for that purpose crowdd into a small boat, which, from overloading.

peals to the hate that people always feel for those they have injured. Its intention is to quench any

sympathy for black men. . . The assertion is false, in whatever way you look at it. It is false

theoretically and practically. It is false, histori-

cally, and in current experience. This Govern-

ment is founded upon the doctrine of equal hu

man rights. . . The ballet of the voter of tawny Spanish descent in New Orleans, or of

dusky African descent in Boston, counts just as

much in this Government as the vote of the Honorable Mr. Cox, for instance, of Ohio. The

glory of this Government is not in the color of

which its laws are made, and the fidelity with

which they are executed. If the laws be unjust

the Government is mean and inglorious and the

nation disgraced, although the face of every cit

But, to cap the climax, read the "editorial" in

he Weekly dated June 28th. In an article head-

ed "Shall we cut off our noses?" the redoubtable

editor cries out lustily against depriving the

ountry of negro labor, in accordance with the

nsane schemes of the 'colonizationists." He is

especially severe on President Lincoln and Judge

Blair, because they insist "that colonization

should go hand in hand with emancipation." He

nsists that negro labor is indispensable for the

development of national industry. And then, to

"Other nations have more sense. Denmark

offers to take all our contrabands off our hands,

and guarantee their well-being on the island of

Santa Cruz. · · Jamaica has begged at inter-

vals, for six years, the privilege of being allowed

to relieve us of some of our blacks, who accord

ing to our leading papers and some of our poli

ticians, are such nuisances. · · Other nations have, in various ways, testified their perfect wil-

ingness to pick up the priceless jewel, which we

seem so anxicus to throw away. This notion of getting rid of the laborers at the South

because their skin is black, is merely a revival of the old prejudices of race, which induced so

many European nations for several centuries, to

We have got, North, as well as South, to unlearn

this silly, unchristian nonsense. It is our desti-

ny, in the world's progress, to show that an ed-

ucated and humane people, can rise superior to

prejudices which have proved an insuperable

dia Islands. It is our business to demonstrate

that two races which have lived peacefully and

prosperously side by side, under a system which

was compound of the most brutal selfishness, the

basest cruelty and the most outrageous injustice

ness, cruelty, and injustice, are replaced by hu manity, kindness, and fair-dealing."

Why, Brother Goodell, the world does move

If your "pictorial" neighbor progresses as stead-

ily in the direction of emancipation in the future,

s it has of late, I fear your "occupation" will

oon be gone. However, do not slacken your

labors, in behalf of the oppressed. Push on the

glorious work, till victory shall perch on the

anners of freedom. Still bring to bear the all

owerful battery of Divine truth against this

relic of barbarism." And may the God of truth

and righteousness ever sustain you, and enable

you soon to rejoice "with joy unspeakable," be-

cause the precious boon of liberty has been se

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

How Spies may find access freely into our camps!-

CAMP NEAR TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA, June 21, 1862

opies of the Principia, in its new dress and

I was delighted beyond measure, to

gured "to all the inhabitants of the land!"

of Congress against slave-catching!

PITTSTON, Pa., June 18, 1862.

bear Friend Goodell:

ostacle to the besotted planters of the West In

enact penal laws against Jews and heretics.

show the folly of thus "cutting off our noses," he

zen were as white as snow.

skins of the citizens, but in the justice with

was in danger of swamping. Le Blanche then told his negroes that if they were determined to go, they would be drowned, and he would hire them a larger boat to put them across the river, and that they might have their furniture, if they would go and leave his planta on and crop to ruin. They decided to go, and e Blanche did all a man could do, to make that oing safe. The account of Gen. Phelps is the egro side of the story; that, above given, is the tory of Mr. Le Blanche's neighbors, some of whom I know to be loyal men. An order against negroes being allowed in

amp, is the reason they are outside Mr. Le Blanche is represented to be a human nan, and did not consent to the 'exodus' of his negroes. Gen. Phelps, I believe, intends to make his a test case, for the policy of the Government wish it might be so; for the difference of our ction upon this subject is a source of trouble. I respect his honest sincerity of opinion, but I am a soldier, bound to carry out the wishes of my Government, so long as I hold its commission,

and I understand that policy to be the one I am pursuing. I do not feel at liberty to pursue any other. If the policy of the Government is nearly that which I sketched in my report upon this subject, as that which I have ordered in this department, then the services of Gen. Phelps are worse than useless, here.

If the views set forth in this report are to ob-

tain, then he is invaluable; for his whole soul is in it, and he is a good soldier, of large experence, and no braver man lives. I beg to leave e whole question with the President, with, perhaps, the needless assurance that his wishes sha e loyally followed, even if not in accordance with my won, as I have now no right to have any pon the subject. I write in haste, as the steam Mississippi is waiting this dispatch. Awaiting the earliest possible instructions, I have the hon or to be your most obedient servant,
Benj. F. Betler.

The public will now desire to see the letter of Gen. Phelps to the War Department, and know the action taken thereon by the Government. Let is hear both sides, and then have the decision. But, just look at it! Gen. Phelps is conceded can get along at least as well, when the selfish to be a "good soldier, of large experience; no braver man lives."

If slavery, the cause of the rebellion, is to be out down, "his services are invaluable." If it is be protected, "they are worse than useless." A very lucid and fair statement; and one that shows plainly that the war must and will be conlucted, either for slavery or against it .- Which hall it be? It is for the people of the free States

What will the Independent say to this? Will t still urge the President to keep dark? Will it still call on the people, pro-slavery and anti-slavery, to unite in going it blind?

o determine, and let their public servants know

heir decision!

THE RAID ON SEC. STANTON .- The N. Y. Herald the N. Y. World, the Detroit Free Press, and other papers of that stripe, are denouncing Secretions and takes care to conform to them. The tary STANTON, as the cause of the late disasters mere politician only knows, or thinks he knows, to the Army of the Potomac, and demanding his how to serve his party, and to promote his own removal, while, at the same time, in their zeal to personal interests. In order to do this, he fancies extol Gen. McClellan, they are laboring to show nimself at liberty to disregard the moral laws of that, instead of having suffered a defeat, he has the Creator, and indeed he thinks it absolutely achieved a great victory! Is it on account of necessary for him to do so. Senator Simmons this great victory, that Sec. Stanton is to be re fluence to procure a profitable contract for one of clamors against Secretary Stanton, has declared, his constituents, and pocket thousands of dollars in the Senate, that the fault (if any has been committed) was chargeable either to the President or to Gen. McClellan, for Mr. Stanton had always opposed the plan that had been adopted and pur. sued .- "The Detroit Free Press, charging the blame on Mr. Stanton, is the same paper," said Mr. Chandler, "that was obliged to show a Union flag by a mob."-Just so of our N. Y. Herald .-The real cause of the attack on Sec. Stanton is no secret. It is the suspicion of his lack of fealty to slavery, and especially his recent declaration to Dr. Tyng and others, that he would resign his office, sooner than sanction the policy of Gov. Stanlev in closing the colored schools, and returning

STRATEGETIC SKILL."-The strategetic skill of en. McClellan in changing his base of opera tions, is highly extolled by his eulogists, but, if he deserves credit for this wherein did he display 'strategetic skill" in deliberately selecting, and persistently occupying a base of operations that, -as the event proved-needed to be changedne that-according to the representations of his friends-was, in every respect, and so demonstra bly, disadvantageous, and of course, an ill chosen one? Was it Secretary Stanton, or was it Th Tribune, or the "radical abolitionists" that select ed that position for him, and forced it upon him The readers of the N. Y. Herald are led to suppose that this must have been the case! How absurd !- With Senator Chandler, we demand-Who was it that led the army into the marshes of the Chickahominy, where they died like sheep? -Was it the abolitionists? Was it Generals Hun ter and Fremont, whom the Herald and other se cession sympathizers are now demanding to have ostracized?--General McClellan's reputation i falling into bad hands !- Secretary Stanton is for tunate in having earned the hatred of men known to have been in sympathy with the rebels, from the beginning, and evidently operating in their in-

THE HERALD THREATENS THE PRESI-

"We must state, in advance, that it will not do for President Lincoln to attempt to father Stanton's blunders, as he endorsed Cameron's extravagance. The people will allow such self-devotion may take the President at his word. It is to change a Cabinet officer than a President. N. Y. Herald, July 7th.

> ONE OF THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. ARE THE HARPERS AMONG THE PROPHETS?

Bro. GOODELL :- Have you noticed the marvel ous change that has taken place in the utteranes of that "conservative sheet. Harpers' Weekby? It has almost forgotten its old tricks-its carricaturing John Brown, the negroes, abolitionome up "right-side-uppermost," when the storm is over. Nowadays, instead of heaping ridicule upon the cause of freedom, it is positively beginning to speak forth "words of truth and soberness." It is quite refreshing to notice this sign of progress, in the right direction; and it is not unlikely that, ere long, our pictorial friend will certainly will, if it goes ahead at the same speed at which it has been flavelling, of late. In an article on "Agitation," in the Weekly for March

29th. "The Lounger" makes bold to say: "Slavery had stealthily struck at the country for years. In 1856 the country saw it clearly! In 1860, it put its heel upon it. In 1870, slavery

In the paper of June 21st, the same oracle trongly condemns the pro-slavery policy of Governor Stanly; while in an article on "The mask of "Conservatism," the writer says : "'Conservatism' has been used as a convenient

nd alluring name with which to conceal the effort to sustain the predominance of a single class in this country, over all other men and classes This game of 'Conservatism' is up. In an article on "Truth versus Twaddle" the

"There is a lively piece of twaddle afloat. It

same writer dares to say :

size. Surely it is an encouraging sign of the times, when a paper like the Principia can afford enlarge its dimensions. And another sign of the times, is, that a man entertaining the most radical anti-slavery views, can, in the State of Alabama, receive and read the most radical antidavery paper published in the United States, and when he has read it, he can give it away to whom he pleases, without fear of being tarred and feathered, or hung to the nearest tree. True ve are protected by the strong arm of the United states Army. But is it any the less, a sign of the imes? Is not this the very protection that we should have received, years ago, if it was denied

is by civil authority? Truly, God is driving us, as a nation, to take sides with the oppressed. Although we still continue to declare that it is not our purpose to release the oppressed, yet it is apparent to every careful observer that it is Gon's deign, and if, as a nation, we still continue to ght against God, Wo! be unto us, for the day of our visitation is at hand! What strange infatuation has siezed upon our high oficials, especially in the Department of the Misssippi, that they will not receive the aid and sistance of the only true friends of the Government that there are, in the South, but are rather driving them from them, to help our enemies You will undoubtedly recollect the famous order of Gen. Halleck, at the time he assumed the command of the Department, denving fugitive slaves admittance into our camps, and the reason that ne gave for such order, which was that they would carry intelligence to the enemy !- And yet it is an almost hourly occurrence with us to see ome stranger, in citizen's dress, roaming through our camp, in pretended search of some fagitive dave. I verily believe that it would be no very ard task for Beauregard himself, under diguise, o enter our lines and spy out our whole camp ; certainly not for one of his most consummate spies. All that would be necessary for him to lo so, would be for him to claim that he had a runaway slave in the camp, and forthwith, he rould receive permission to look for him, and if e found him, he would have the privilege of taking him away, without molestation,

This was forcibly brought to my mind, a few lavs since. While engaged in taking care of my horse, I neard an unusual noise in the rear of my tent, and, on looking around, I saw a man in citizen's dress, together with two of the men belonging to our regiment, actually dragging a fourth man, who had been stripped of all his clothing, except his pants. O! that look of horror and despair, that was depicted on that man's face! It was as hough all hope had fled, and dark despair, with all its attendent horrors had settled down upon him. God grant that I may never again behold such a scene! It was enough to draw sympathy from the hardest heart.

But this dark picture was not allowed to pass, without its gleam of light. Suddenly a Lieut. (belonging to the same company that the two soldiers did) emerged from his tent, and inquired what it all meant, and was told, that "the d-d nigger had run away from the man, and that he had come after him, and was now taking him

"But how do I know that he belongs to you, nquired the Lieutenant

" I will swear to it," said the man-stealer "Yes, and so would almost any traitor, when he could make a thousand dollars by it," said the Lieutenant. He then ordered his men to let go heir hold of the man, as no person in the service had a right to aid in the capture of fugitive slaves. But as they had received the promise of five dollars each, if the fiend succeeded in getting his victim, they still held on to him, with a firm grasp. But as time was precious, for the thing must be done in a hurry, in order to make as litde excitement in the camp, as possible, the Lieuenant did not wait long for the men to obey his orders. So siezing one of them, by the throat, he soon made him let go his hold, and the other concluded that it was best for him to quit, before

broat. Be that as it may, the slave got away, ad he did not want telling to run, but once, and Il might he run, for he was running for dear

For this act of humanity, the Lieutenant has en arrested and confined in his quarters, there await trial by court-martial or released, as our

Let shame and disgrace rest upon those two en, who, for the paltry sum of five dollars would their Lord and Master, in the person of one

it that he may succeed in gaining that liberwhich he so ardently strove. The spoken of above has long been noted believery views so much so that he seen called the "Black Abolition Lien-Nearly all the rest of the officers in the re pro-slavery in their views, having as they sayl to restore the Union But the Lieutenant had of the bush. But the act,

a beave men who have volunta

house if not of the positive

would prove the downfall of the Black

rs, that his friends stood

they will listen and humb e God and do justice and lov iming Liberty throughout all the habitants thereof.

ions on hand, which we hope to pub-J. W." though seemingly on the right k has not quite reached the "Emancipation"

THE NEWS. \*\*\*\*

CONGRESS.

nate Bill No 358 to prevent members and officers of Government, from takeration for procuring contracts from

The bill was discussed, amended and passed, as

ent of the United States who shall or indirectly, take, receive, or agree to from any person or s for procuring, or aiding to procure, any ited States or any Department thereof, or ny officer of the United States, for any peret, office, or place, to any person whomso shall, for every such offense, be liable to in ed States having jurisdiction thereof, and ction thereof shall pay a fine of not ex-\$10,000, and suffer imprisonment in the tiary not exceeding two years, at the disof the Court trying the same, and every outract, as aforesaid, shall be absolutely d void and any member of Congress or of the United States, convicted, as afore-nall moreover be disqualified from holding

the whole, the Bill, being under Consideration, oway (Rep.) Penn, contended that the proof the Bill were impracticable. Mr. Trumought otherwise. So did Mr. Sumner. ussion, like the one on the first page Principia, was a demonstration of the fact there noticed that the "Republican" exposition of the Constitution lays no foundation for agree ment, among those who hold it,in respect to any

MR. SUMNER advocated the Bill, and protested strongly against the doctrine that the war power was concentrated only in the President. He contended that both confiscation and liberation were among the war powers of Congress, and he had more hope of the latter than of the former. Messrs. Saulsbury, (Dem., Del.,) and Ken-

Constitutional measures for emancipation.

(Un, Md.,) declared that though they might vote for amendment to the House bill, yet they were opposed to all confiscation bills, and should vote against their passage.

This is but a specimen of the help we get from the border states.

IN THE HOUSE. The topics of importance discussed were Rebellion losses-Trust funds of the Indian Tribes—The Tariff bill, &c., but no important conclusions were reached. The House ad-

journed till Monday. SATURDAY, June 28.

It was so referred

IN SENATE. PETITION. Mr. WADE. 1 have a petition, numerously signed, from citizens of Ohio, setting forth that they view with astonish ment and feelings of deep humilation the tender regard shown by the military authorities of the Federal Government for the property of notorious traitors in arms against the United States nd praying that more energetic and stringen acasures may be adopted by the Government. move that it be referred to the Committee on Mili tary Affairs and the Militia.

The Confiscation Bill was further discussed, when the difficulty of agreement between the supporters of the Administration, with their views of the Constitution was still further illustrated Messrs. Clark, Wilkinson, Cowan, Sherman, Browning, Sumner, Doolittle, Lane, Pomeroy, Wade, Trumbull, Collamer, Grimes, Fessenden. (all Republicans) were the principal speakers, and had the debate, pretty much, to themselves. Mr. Powell of Kentucky (Dem.) interposed only to deny the statement of Mr. Lane, that there was a general sentiment among the Union men of the border states, in favor of Confiscation. He did not believe it would meet the approbation of one in five thousand of them.

MR. CLARK'S motion to substitute the Bill of the Senate committee for the House Bill was car-Mr. Sumner offered an amendment to the Sen

ate bill, that no evidence shall be excluded on account of color, which was rejected. YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Harlan loward, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill

Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilmot-14.

NAYS-Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Sherman, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of

Missouri, and Wright—25.

This rejection of colored testimony renders the Bill of little or no value, as it is to operate, if at all, in slave states. Mr. Wade expressed his deep disappointment

and regret that the House bill could not be passed. After further amendments, the Senate Bill, such as it is, was finally passed. YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy

Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, and Wilmot -28. Nays-Messrs, Bayard, Browning, Carlile handler, Davis, Henderson, Howard, Nesmith Pearce, Powell, Stark, Wilson of Missouri, and

to read "An act to suppress insurrection and to punish treason and rebellion, and for other pur-It is well known that Mr. Sumner and others

On motion of Mr. CLARK, its title was amended

who voted for the bill, regard it of little value, as a practical measure, in view of the present exirencies of the country.

THE HOUSE was not in session, this day, MONDAY, JUNE 30.

IN SENATE. Salvage to Captors. A bill was ase of re-capture

The bill provides that vessels and goods be nging to loval citizens of the United States which have been captured by the Rebels, when retaken by the United States, shall be delivered the owners without salvage.

National Arsenals: Senate Bill No. 342, for establishing certain national arsenals, was taken up, discussed, and finally passed. Some private bills were passed, and a long debate was had, on a Constitutional quorum, but no action was taken. -A Report from the Committee of Conference

The Bill prescribing an additional Oath for every officer of the government except the Presi-

IN THE HOUSE. Ship Canal.-The topic of chief interest to-day, was the proposed Ship Canal from the Mississippi to Lake Micihigan, which was discussed largely, and advocated by several speakers. Little else, of importance, was attend-

TUESDAY, JULY 1,

IN SENATE. West Virginia. The Bill for adnitting Western Virginia into the Union, was aken up, when Mr. SUMNER renewed his objection to the clause retaining in slavery those born previous to July 4, 1863. He quoted the language of Daniel Webster in 1845, against admitting states with slavery. Mr. Fessenben said he abandoned it, in that very speech .- Mr. HALL advoca-

Mr. COLLAMER said that this was an enabling act, authorizing the people to call a convention, provided they would put in their constitution this provision. He continued.

This is the first instance in our history in which an enabling act was ever passed that made any kind of condition prerequisite, as to what the conmolied that it must be a republican form of gov nent, but even that has never been put in, nuse that is open to subsequent inspection of the onstitution, when it shall be presented.

In the next place, there is another feature to be observed in this bill: that when they have formed their constitution with that in it, without saying anything about what else shall be in it, and the people have ratified that constitution, and the Gov par has informed the President of it the Presi dent is to issue a proclamation, and thereupon ted as a State. That, I be lieve, is the provision.

Mr. COLLAMER. That is another new feature in our history. There never was a State admitted in that way yet, and the reason is this: the Constitution provides that Congress shall guar anty to every State a republican form of government, and it has always been holden that when a new State is admitted under an enabling act, o without one, the constitution which it forms shall e presented to Congress, that Congress, upon in ction of it, may see that it is a republican forn of government. They never have delegated that power to the President, or any body else. Nor does this bill even provide that the President shall find it to be a republican form of govern-

Mr. WILLEY of Virginia, was surprized to fine that the bill included fifteen counties within the valley of Virginia, containing 140,409 white in habitants and 31,937 slaves. The people of Northwestern Virginia were utterly opposed to any onnection with these people in the valley.

Mr. WADE said that this printed bill did no receive the formal assent of the Committee, but remarked.

If this constitution is adopted, it does not add a ingle inch to slave territory; but, on the other hand, it prepares slave territory immediately for

Mr. SUMNER. My friend will allow me to sug gest that it adds to slave representation. We shall ave two slave Senators in this body. Mr. WADE. I was about to speak of that, and I do not know but that constitutes a real objection. I know very well it takes but a very few

slaves, as we have experienced here, to give color to the views of men and their political sentiments seem to be entirely changed by a very little sla-The subject was laid over.

The Army appropriation Bill was then discussed, amended, and passed.

Railroads in Michigan. The Bill was read the third time and passed. IN THE HOUSE. The Tariff Bill was taken up

further amended, and passed. Ship Canal. The bill, after discussion, wa laid on the table by a vote of 65, to 63, and a

motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Rebellion losses. The bill, after further discus sion, was postponed till the second Wednesday in

IN SENATE. James F. Simmons. Mr. WRIGHT offered a Resolution for the expulsion of Senator Simmons of Rhode Island for accepting a compensation for procuring a contract.-Laid over.

The Treasury Note Bill, was discussed. Mr SHERMAN proposed an amendment to tax the local banks, on their circulation, which was rejected, Yeas 10, Nays, 27.

The Bill was then passed by a vote of 33 to

IN THE HOUSE. The White House again. Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) offered a resolution which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to communicate any communication received by the Government from Gen. McClellan, on the subject of the occupation of White House by the

Resolutions and Bills passed. Mr. Sedgwick (Rep., N. Y.) from the Commit ee on Naval Affairs, reported the Senate joint resolution compensating the officers and crew for losses in clothing and other property by the sinking of the steamer Varuna, the Senate bill appropriating over \$7,000 for losses sustained by the officers and marines by the founding of the steamer Governor, while on the way to Port Royal; the senate bill for the relief of the widows and orphans, &c., of the officers, seamen and marines of those who lost their lives on the ships Cumberland and Congress—the relatives are to receive a sun equal to twelve months pay in addition to the amount due the deceased at the time of the loss of these vessels; the Senate joint resolution of of these vessels; the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Commodore Farragut and to the officers and men under his command for gallant conduct and successful operations in the Lower Mississippi; the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Commodore Goldsborough and to his officers and men for the capture of Roanoke Island, and the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. Worden and the officers and men on board the Monitor for their gallant conduct in the fight with the Mierrimac.

All the foregoing were severally passed.

All the foregoing were severally passed.

The proceedings for the remaind

are necessarily omitted, for want of room. They were not of special interest.

> THE WAR. SATURDAY, JULY 5.

The great conflict before Richmond-Terrible ghting for six days-Immense loss on both sides The censorship of the press at this critical uncture is severe. Intelligence from the battle field is not allowed to pass over the wires, and much of the news which reaches us is contradicory and unintelligible. Long correspondences from the vicinity of the conflict reach us and are published in the dailies, but different writers take lifferent views; it is, therefore, exceedingly difficult to obtain a connected and full account of what has transpired.

The rebels seem to have had the advantage of reatly superior numbers-185,000, against 95,-000. The fighting for the first two or three days appears to have resulted unfavorably for the nion army; Gen. McClellan having retreated, as we reported last week. The new position on ames River, however, has given us in turn the advantage-the gunboats shelling the rebels, until they have been forced to retire. The War Department has vouchsafed us the pleasing intelligence that there was no fighting on Wednesday and Thursday. Two days of rest for our exhausted troops, is invaluable.

The loss on both sides, must be very great discussed and passed, to provide for salvage in Ours is variously calculated from 10,000 to 20,-000. That of the rebels is supposed to be much larger. "Stonewall" Jackson and Barnwell Rhett re reported to be among the rebel killed.

The following trom the morning papers of yes erday and to-day, give the most important and itelligent accounts:

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, July 1, 1862. A gunboat has just arrived here from the ene of action yesterday, ten miles above City

That division of our army has been fighting our days, and has retreated about 17 miles. The fight yesterday was most terrific, the end my having three to our one.

The battle commenced with our land force

nd after about four hours' fighting, our gunboats ot in range, and poured into the rebels a heavy ad incessant fire.
This fire the rebels stood, for a couple of hours

d then retreated. Our troops have captured, notwithstanding eir disadvantages, a large number of artillery eccs and 2,000 prisoners.

Among the prisoners captured, is the rebel eneral Magruder. The place where this last action took place i ear Turkey Creek.
The retreat of the Rebels last evening was with

cat disorder, and their loss has been very eavy, much greater, it is thought, than ours. There is nothing definite however in regard t In the retreat forced upon General McClellan y the superior numbers of the enemy, I learn nat he had to spike his siege guns and leave

as the Harrison Mansion, said to be the birth-place of Ex-President Harrison, with a level nem on the field, after burning the carriages. The nature of the ground rendered it impossi In the retreat, many of our sick and wounded ere necessarily left behind.

There are, of course, innumerable reports and imors here, but I send only what appears to be

ORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.-[By The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded lone, yesterday (Monday), is said to have been of less than 4,000, but we have nothing definite the loss on either side. Gen. Shields' army arrived here this morning

and have proceeded up the James River. They ame in vessels, via Annapolis. FORTKESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 2-9 P. M steamer Daniel Webster has just arrived re, from City Point, with upward of three hun-

red wounded on board. A gentleman who came down in charge of em, informs me that vesterday was the sixth lay that the battle had been going on, with the nost terrific fighting that the sun ever shone upon. It has extended the whole length of our

We have lost a great many men in killed ounded, and missing, probably 15,000 to 20,000. e informs me that Gen. McClellan's headquar rs are at Hardy's Landing, to-day, and his lines stend five miles above, toward Richmond. This eve of the right wing of the army was prede mined upon and planned ten days ago, and ould have been carried out sooner, but for cer in reasons well known in the army, but which would not be proper to state.

The enemy's forces have greatly outnumbered ars, in almost every action, but notwithstanding is, they have been repulsed oftener than we

Yesterday, Gen. McClellan is said to have cap ared a whole rebel brigade, and took from them everal rifle cannon and other pieces. It is now said that we have lost very few of

ur siege guns, most of them having been moved safety.
There have been a great many wounded pris ners taken on both sides. Our informant says that Gen. McClellan and

is staff all agree that the present position of our army is far more advantageous as a base of oper ons against Richmond than that hitherto The gunboats can now be brought to bear, an

aterially aid in carrying on the work. Some of our regiments have suffered terribly while others have but little. The New York 5th suffered terribly. They made a most heroic truggle, and did great havoc among the enemy. About one half of their number are killed, woun led and taken prisoners. They were in the fight

at Cold Harbor, and fought against desperate Our left wing, was engaged yesterday, July 1,

up to 2 o'clock with the enemy, mostly with artillery. The enemy's force, as gathered from prisoners who were members of Beauregard's Western army, was 185,000 men, while our effective force lid not exceed 95,000.

Washington, July 3,-3;12 p. m. A dispatch from Gen. M'Clellan, just received at the War Department, dated "From Berkley, Harrison's Bar, July 2, 5:30 p. m.," states that he and succeeded in getting his army to that place, on the banks of the James River, and has lost ut one gun, which had to be abandoned last

night, (Tuesday,) because it broke down.

That an hour and a half ago, the rear of the wagon train was within a mile of the camp, and only one wagon abandoned; that we had a severe battle yesterday, (Tuesday): that we beat the enemy badly, the men fighting even better than before; that all the men are in good spirits and that the re-inforcements from Washington have arrived.

Washington, Thursday, July 3, 1862. The Richmond Examiner of July 2, gives the following, relating to the battle of Monday.

On Sunday morning, Gens. Hilland Longstreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late on Monday afternoon attaked the enemy about five miles north of Darlaytown, and the Newmarket Road. The conflict was terrible, and by half past 8 p. m., the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At half past 9, being heavily re-inforced, the enemy made another stand. The loss here, on our (the Rebel) side was terrible. The situation being evidently hopeless against such overwhelming forces, Gen Hill slowly retired. At this moment, seeing their adversary retire, the most vociferous cheers arose long the whole Yankee line. The fight ended

there, for the night. The Examiner says it thinks the division which vent into the field of Friday, fourteen thousand rong, could only number six thousand men fit for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exeeds that of any battle, or series of battles yet

About eight a. m., of Tuesday, The Examine says Jackson's and Huger's divisions, attacked McClellan's left flank, on the west side of the Chickahominy, seventeen miles from Richmond ater in the day, Magruder fell upon his right fank. Fighting was going on up to nine o'clock Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on James River, was heard Tuesday morning. A number of federal transports are in the river, with re-inforcements, supposed to be from Burnride, but they have not yet landed.

The above extracts from The Examiner, relate

to Tuesday's battle, in which Gen. McClellan's dispatch yesterday, said the enemy were badly Advices received at the War Department, show that there was no fighting in the Peninsula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5:30 p. m.

Vicksburg ours. New Madrid, July 5.—Vicksburg is ours. Washington, Friday, July 4, 1862. Accounts from Fredericksburg, represent the greatest possible distress among the inhabitants, the 13th Virginia Rebel Regiment, raised in that The ram Monarch brings news from Vicksburg town, having been cut to pieces.
Senator Willey of Virginia, was the orator

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3, 1862.

gave rise to the sense of extreme peril to which

all who possessed the best means of information were compelled for a time to yield. If it is gen

eralship to rescue an army from such a situation then Gen. McClellan has a high claim to such

that the fight of Tuesday was very severe, the most so of any, against fearful odds. Still our

brave troops drove the enemy before them, until the sign of fresh men. We captured a large number of prisoners, and took several guns, and

in every respect won the day.

Gen. McClellan, in conference with Commande

Rogers of the Galena, Flag-Officer of the James

River flotilla, having selected Harrison's Bar as the location of the new base, yesterday, the ar-my commenced the very difficult undertaking of

hold against almost any force for any length o

time. The situation is one that admits of the

tion cannot be flanked, by no matter how superi

or the force, while in front no attacking force

an approach, without encountering the con

ele spirits, even eager for a renewal of the con-

From prisoners, it is gathered that the loss of

the Rebels cannot be much short of 30,000; while, from all causes,—killed, wounded, prison-

ers, and missing—ours, it is believed, will not exceed 10,000. The vast superiority of the Reb-

el force is established, and it could not have been much if any less than 200,000. While the army exhibits nothing approaching

o demoralization, it has unquestionably become considerably weakened, not in numbers alone,

and cannot be expected to assume the offensive,

without reinforcements. It is a shameful fact, that hundreds and thousands of men and offi-

cers, are loafing throughout the country, on one

pretext or another, or no pretext at all, while

The "lay of the land," where the army is

slope for nearly a mile, down to the

nation most generally accepted.

description.

heir presence is so much needed at their posts.

camped, is highly favorable, it being a gradual

edge. On the extreme elevation is what is known

country beyond.

From 10 to 3 o'clock on Wednesday night, the

Monday, a force from the gunboats landed at

City Point and burned the place, together with

the wharf and adjacent warehouse, which had

been used as a shelter by the Rebel Sharpshoot

ers, to annoy boats on their passage up the

The James River is filled with vessels and

Gen. McClellan's first business will be to in-

trench himself, and for this work supplies of tools

have been forwarded. The mails will be for-

warded regularly, and Harrison's Landing hence-

forth takes its place among noted places.

To-day the steamer John Brooks came down with 300 or 400 wounded soldiers, and other

spital steamers will follow. The Nellie Baker

The campaign of the Peninsula closes in what cannot be considered less than a defeat of its ob-

ect. In all its principal features it has been one

of the most remarkable in warfare. It would be tolly not to heed the lesson it teaches. If heed-

ed, there may be security for the future, though

for the past, the loss of life to an extent that never will be told, there can be no compensation.

Call for 300,000 more troops,-To a letter

States, expressing their conviction that more

troops are required for the suppression of the re-

regiments at his call, the President responds as

GENTLEMEN: Fully concurring in the wisdo

f the views expressed to me, in so patriotic

manner by you, in the communication of the

ervice an additional force of three hundred

thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of Infantry.

rust that they may be enrolled without delay,

so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civ-l war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion

STEAM RAM SWITZERLAND,

Since my dispatch informing you that I had ommunicated with Flag-Officer Farragut I have

een able to maintain constant intercourse with

his fleet, through the active energy of Gen. Wil-

On the 26th inst. I went up the Yazoo river

with two rams, the Monarch and Lancaster, the

latter under charge of Medical Cadet, Chas. R. Ellet. I proceeded about sixty miles, to a point where the river is obstructed by a raft, built by

the enemy, and protected by four guns in bat-tery. My object was to capture or destroy three of the enemy's gunboats that I was informed were lying below the raft, the Van Dorn, the

Polk, and Livingston. I ran up close under the

battery, and was mortified to see the enemy set fire to the boats, and start them adrift down up-

on us. I was obliged to leave the river to es-

cape a conflagration. The three boats were to-tally destroyed. The enemy did not fire upon

It is with great pleasure I appounce the arri

val of Flag-officer Farragut, with nine vessels of

his fleet, above Vicksburg. They passed up this morning at about 5 o'clock, through a severe fire

from some thirty or forty of the enemy's guns.

From Gen. Mitchell's command.-Horrible bar

carity of the rebels .- Fifty five Union scouts

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

A passenger just arrived from the South, reports that Gen. Mitchell detailed 55 men from

lifferent regiments for scout service, who were

all captured by the Rebels, carried to Atlanta,

Ga., and hung. One of them, Robert Buffum, formerly of Salem, Mass., and belonging to Col.

Norton's 2d Ohio Regiment, made a speech, saying, "he considered it no ignominy to die for his

The Army of the Potomac, now on the James

iver, is resting from the fearful ordeal of the late

pattles. It is represented in the latest accounts

that, although we have met with severe losses

Gen. McClellan delivered a spirited 4th of Ju

the advantages are decidedly on our side.

Lieut.-Col- ALFRED W. ELLETT.

Their loss was, as far as reported, four is killed, and thirteen wounded. Respectfully,

ABOVE VICKSBURG, June 28.

via Memphis, July 2

The quota of your State would be

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War

From the Mississippi.

8th day of June, I have decided to call into the

EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON

July 1, 1862.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

signed by the Governors of most of the loyal

brought down some rebel prisoners, hard looking

ases, who are sent to the Rip Raps.

to the 28th of June.
On Thursday Com. Porter's fleet commenced to shell the upper battery below the town. This continued all day without any result.
The shelling was renewed on Friday and in the afternoon the fire was directed on the town, over which the shells were seen plainly to burst. he celebration at Alexandria, to-day. An officer who arrived to-day, reports the death of Col. Van Wyck, of New York. From Fortress Monroe .-

over which the shells were seen plainly to burst This continued until 4 o'clock when the firing The intelligence by the Nelly Baker, from the James River this morning, relieved the painful During the bombardment, the rebel batteries During the bombardment, the rebel outleries re-plied feebly. There firing was inaccurate. Half an hour after the cessation of the bom-bardment the rebel water battery opened on our mortar fleet, which replied until the battery ceasanxiety felt by everybody, concerning the situa-tion of Gen. McClellan and his army. I need not now stop to state the circumstances that justly

ed firing.

At 8 o'clock in the evening a fire was opened tinued for an hour.

The next morning, at 4 o'clock, the bombard

ment was renewed, during which eight of Com-modore Farragut's vessels passed the batteries without serious damage.

The city must have been damaged greatly, conflagrations were seen in numerous parts of it. We are informed on indisputable authority that five thousand negroes have been ordered by Gen. Butler to work on the canal across the bend, on

which Vicksburg or its remains are now situa The channel of the Mississippi will thus be changed, and Vicksburg will become an inland town hereafter.
Seven hundred more shells have been ordered

withdrawing to that position.

The day was raining, and the weather was disagreeable. By night, the entirearmy was in the from New Orleans to reduce the remains of th position of security and and advantage selected. About as Gen. McClellan said, it will be able to place to ashes. The following dispatches were received by th cretary of the Navy on the 3d inst:
UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, fullest co-operation of the gunboats. The posi-

ABOVE VICKSBURG, June 18, Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
The fleet passed up above Vicksburg this morning, and silenced the batteries while passing, but received their raking fire as soon as we passed. I have communicated with Gen. Halleck and Com. bined fire of the army and navy.

Supplies of all kinds, and in abundance had arrived, and the entire army was in the best possi-

Later accounts say that Vicksburg is not ours D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer.

The position where the army is now encamped VIA MEMPHIS, July 2. s between eight and ten miles below City Point, Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

1 have arrived at Island No. 76, and am in
munication with Flag-Officer Farragut. on the opposite side), and about 27 miles from This increased distance between the army and Richmond, on what it was before, is he measure of loss resulting from the week's se-

C. H. Davis, Flag-Officer. Gen. Hunter has evacuated James island and returned to Port Royal.

Brilliant victory in Mississippi.

CORINTH, Miss., July 6, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Official reports are just received of a brilliant affair of our cavalry near Booneville, Miss., on the 1st inst. Col. Sheridan of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, with two regiments of 728 men, was attacked by parts of eight regiments of Rebels, numbering some 4,700 men, which he defeated and drove back after seven hours' fighting. Our loss was 41 killed, wounded and missing. That of the enemy must have been very great, as they left 65 dead on the field. Official reports will be forwarded by mail. I respectfully recommend Col. Sheridan for promotion for gallant conduct

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General. "Stonewall Jackson." The reported death of tonewall Juckson is generally discredited now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

sky in the direction of Richmond, was illumina-GEN. HUNTER'S REPLY TO WICKLIFFE'S ted for several miles in extent. An illumination RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY. of the city in honor of a victory, was the expla We have great pleasure in presenting our read-

Sunday night two gunboats went up the Appomattox river toward Petersburg, and both got rs with the following: GEN. HUNTER AND THE NEGRO SOLDIERS. aground. The Island Belle sticking fast, was abandoned and burned, to save her from falling The following correspondence was laid before into the hands of the enemy. She was previous-

the House to-day, the reading of some parts of which caused much merriment: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 2. SIR: On reference to the answer of this depart ment of the 12th ult. to the resolution of the calling for information respecting the organization steamers, most of them upward bound with stores | by Gen. Hunter, of the Department of South Caroand supplies. Upward of twenty gunboats are in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing, whose water armament is probably 75 guns of the heaviest itive slaves"—it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instrutions to make immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication just received from General Hun-ter, furnishing information as to his action touch-

ing the various matters indicated in the resolu I have the honor to be, very respectfully. Your obedeint servant, EDWIN M. STANTON Secretary of War.

Hon. G. A. Grow, Speaker House of Representa-LETTER FROM GEN. HUNTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPART'T OF THE SOUTH, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23. Hon. Ed. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the ceipt of a communication from the Adjutant-Gen eral of the Army, dated June 16, 1862, request ing me to furnish you with the information no sary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, June 9, 1862, on motion of Hon, Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, their bellion, and that they are ready to enlist other substance being to inquire:
1st, Whether I had organized or was organ

ing a regiment of fugitive slaves in this depart 2d, Whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organiza tion? and

3d, Whether I had been furnished by order o the War Department with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force? Only having received the letter covering thes nquiries at a late hour Saturday night, and urged forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day (Monday), this haste preventing me from entering as minutely as I could wish, upon many points of detail, such as the paramount import ance of the subject calls for. But in view of the An order fixing the quotas of the respective States, will be issued by the War Department near termiantion of the present session of Congress, and the wide spread interest which must have been awakened by Mr. Wickliffe's resolution. I prefer sending even this imperfect answer, to

waiting a period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been, or is being,

organized in this Department.
There is, howevere, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive" rebels-men who, everywhere, fly before the appearance of the national flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, work-ing with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of

their fugacious and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brigadier General T. W. Sherman by Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defense of the Union and for the suppression of this rebellion in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in the department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with food, labor, and information. It is the masters who have, in every instance, been the fug-itives, running away from loyal slaves as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially

been able to see, chiefly with their heads over ramparts, or, rife in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance.

By the absence of any fugitive master law, the deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy. had not their crime of treason given the right to pursue, capture, and bring back these persons, of whose protection they have been thus suddenly

To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to reply that I never have received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., to the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department and the country being my only, but in my judgment sufficient, justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying those persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars when using them as lightermen; but these are not ly address to his army, congratulating them on their heroism and success, and declaring that they should yet enter the capital of the so-called Confed. using them as lightermen; but these are not points indicated in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution. To erate States. The latest advices from Washing-

particular capacity implied with it, liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools, and acting upon this faith I have clothed, supplied, and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say in vindication of my own conduct that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result must have been hoped for, and that in place of only one as at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal force of be Union. The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even a marvelous success. They are soher, docile, attentive, and enthusiastic, displaying great na-tural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and be led into action, and it is the

unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them that in the peculiarities of the climate and country, they will prove invaluable auxillaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authori-In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there ppearing no possibility of other reinforcement wing to the exigencies of the campaign on the eninsula, to have organized by the end of next all, and to be able to present the government, rom 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted

Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution. I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Your very odedient servant, D. HUNTER, Maj-Gen. Com'g.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT. Gen. Hunter's state ments are corroborated by the special correspondent of the Times of July 2, writing from Hilton Head June 27.

"One of the most interesting things which I have thus far seen in this odd department, is the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, now orcanized. These soldiers are negroes, and they are being instructed in the use of arms, &c., at Dray-rox's Plantation, under the immediate command of Capt. Fessenden, (son of the Senator from Maine,) acting as Colonel. These troops are welllressed, well-armed, and display the greatest possible aptitude for the requirements of military du-ties. If any of your exterprising photographers would send an agent here, some very striking pic-tures could be made of the colored regiment in its attempts to acquire the manual of arms and perfield evolutions. Gen. HUNTER is under stood to deny strictly that any of the soldiers are lugitive slaves, the fact being that their late ownners are fugitive rebels. These contrabands having remained loyal on their respective plantations mg remained loyar on their respective plantations while their late owners are serving in the Confederate ranks, the General jokingly told a politician of the hard-shell sort, who visited him a few days ace and spoke of these colored soldiers as fugiire, that they were far from being fugitives from their owners, as they were all auxious to go out at the earliest possible moment in pursuit of their nasters. Seriously speaking, however, these colored men have displayed great preeminence in acjuiring the rudiments of a military education, and am assured will compare favorably before many weeks with similar regiments in the West In

If the President, instead of revoking Gen. Hun ter's order had confirmed it, and if the War Department had carried out the spirit of its original instructions, by furnishing arms, equipments, clothing, and uniforms, for all loval colored soldiers who might enlist, there is no reason to believe that the Union forces would have been compelled to withdraw from James Island, instead of taking possession of Charleston, as they might have

Or if Gen. HUNTER, instead of Gen. McCLEL-AN, had commanded the Army of the Potomac. and had been allowed and aided by the Government to avail himself of the services of colored soldiers, there can be no doubt that Richmond would have been in our possession, instead of our suffering the disgrace of defeat, the loss of much

The 4th of July in New York. Yesterday's celebration was the most spiritless fair of the kind that has ever fallen under our observation. The day was magnificent : clear and ool-not a sign of rain-not an approach to unomfortable heat; nature was graciously auspic-

ious-but there was no life, no soul, among the people. The critical situation of our brave army before Richmond was the cause. From every other section of the country we had good, or at least satisfactory, tidings (save Gen. Curtis's army in northern Arkansas.) The Mississippi was open to the sea—our gallant fleet was triumphant there, and the Rebel boats were all destroyed. Everything was quiet with Halleck's army in the South-West; all was quiet in the Shenandoah Valley there was nothing specially discouraging from Hunter at Charleston: Burnside, though myster-iously silent, was clearly all right; Butler was impregnable on the gulf; all was cheering save at hmond. There, where the public had set its whole heart, where the fate of the Union was banging in the balance, where we had for long weeks ped, from day to day, to strike the death blow to his wicked rebellion-from there and there only ere gloom and serious fear. The grand army of the Potomac, to make which the country had sent its best blood and untold mines of wealth, was in great peril. Its noble soldiers and heroic officers had contended for six successive days against thrice their number; they had endured and fought with a ourage unsurpassed, in the history of the world they had literally heaped three battle-fields with the corpses of Rebel slain, mingled with a fearful umber of their own brave hearts; they had suf fered heat, thirst, and hunger by day and night they had upheld the star-spaugled banner against an attack that the enemy had staked their hoped for national existence upon making successful they had been crushed back, by interminable col ums of fresh troops from the north of Richmond across the Chickahominy, through the difficult wamps to the James River, and there, almost by a miracle, escaped interception by fresh hordes from the Rebel Capital; there they had—at least o we hoped-found shelter under the guns of the river fleet, and the long-needed rest from their ter-rible labors. But in this dreadful and unequal struggle, how many thousands of the noble fel-lows had sealed their faith in freedom with their blood; how many thousands of wounded heroes had been left to the doubtful mercies of the frenzi ed Rebels; how many thousands of these gallant men were the fathers, husbands, and brothers of he people who in this city yesterday would have made the celebration a jubilee but for all these saddening circumstances. It was this and this only that made the day one of anything but joyousne -we may, indeed, characterize it as a day o gloom. True, the shops were closed, but the usually thronged streets were deserted; the usual number of excursions were planned, but every one came far short of anticipation; the places of musement were open, but the attendance was nothing like what we are accustomed to see upor such an occasion; even the rising generation was under some baleful restraint, and the usual interminable roar of fire-crackers degenerated into poor imitation of the good old custom. In the evening there was a pretty fair turnout to see the

seldom indulging in those cheers and expressions of pleasure which ought to have marked the hour. Such was the outward visible manifestation in this city on the great National Holiday .-Tribune. Beauregard's Army, how it was transferred to Richmond .- A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes, upon what he deems Cincinnati Gazette writes, upon what he deems pretty good authority, that while Beauregard was holding Corinth, he had several thousand laborers employed extending the Jackson and Vicksburgh Railroad from Lowshoe to Montogomery, Ala., thus forming a connection with the East. Such a work completed, a glance at the map will show the facility with which the army of the Mississippi, or a large portion of it, may have been transferred to Richmond.—Times.

fireworks, but the crowds were remarkably quiet

Mr. C. C. Fulton, the Baltimore agent of the Associated Press, was summarily arrested, one day last week, for some reports which he had published, or was about to publish, and sent to Fort McHenry. He was however honorably discharged, the next day.

A masked secession-alias " Anti-Abolition " Mass Meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, July 1. Of course it was after the style of FERNANDO WOOD and JAMES GORDON BENNETT, who were its leading spirits. Speeches were made by W. A. Chauncey, Wick-

liffe of Kentucky, Wm. A. Duer, James Brooks, and Fernando Wood, and were of the highest proslavery character-denouncing Greeley, and Sum. ner, Abolitionists and "niggers." Letters were received from Crittenden of Ken-

tucky and Reverdy Johnson, and rank negro-pho-

Failure to get up an " Anti-Abolition" meeting in City Hall Park, on the 4th of July .- The Herald of July 5th contains the following singular paragraph:

Apart from the natural excitement of the day, the only extraordinary sensation that we heard of was created by a call for an

was created by a call for an

ANT-ABOLITION MEETING

which did not take place, in the City Hall Park,
about five o'clock in the evening. Several placards, containing the call, made their appearance
in the city during the morning, but were seen pulled off the fences and ash-boxes, by interested parties. A gentleman informed our reporter that he saw a policeman busily engaged in tearing down the placards, but whether this be positively true or not, the writer saith not, failing to witness the fact with his own eyes.

The placard alluded to, read as follows:—

TO THE PEOPLE. DOWN WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS. Union men of New York, our arms have: again met with a reverse in Virginia, and at ONWARD TO RICHMOND" FANATICS

The responsibility belongs. The GREELEYS, CHEEVERS, AND OTHER ABOLITIONISTS Have brought this and other misfortunes upon our country, and have done all in their powa: er to CRIPPLE and DEFEAT our brave generals and soldiers who are fighting for THE UNION!

and not for the negro. Citizens of New York, who endorse these sentiments of "Down WITH THE ABOLITION FANATIC." Meet in the City Hall Park at five o'clock P. M. By order of MANY UNION MEN. July 4, 1862.

Our reporter waited about the Park from five Our reporter waited about the Park from five o'clock until near seven o'clock, when, seeing no signs of the meeting coming off, he took his departure. A platform for speakers was crected in front of Washington's statue; but no speakers appeared. Policemen were scattered, around plentias blackberries in season, as if anticipating a disturbance. A large squad of the Metropolitans were drawn up in front of the Times buildi a few prowled about the grand organ of abolition-

The Herald certainly possesses the most remarkable facility for adapting itself to circumstances. Now this call for a rally of the "Union men of New York" to put down "the abolitionists" is very much in the style of Janes G. Bennett. Indeed, had we been asked to guess its authorship, we should not have hesitated a moment. Had the contemplated meeting been attended by 50 or even 25 individuals in pants no doubt the Herald would have come out with a half column of staring capitals about a "grand rally of the citizens of New York"-as it is, they have nothing to do but turn around and laugh, at it themselves.

Seizure and Confiscation of liquor. Special dispatch to the New York Tribune

Manassas, June 20, 1862. Capt. S. F. Barstow, of Gen. McDowell's staff, ipon discovering that a large quantity of liquor was being introduced into the army by the way f Centreville and Bull Run, ordered Major Dufe to furnish a squadron of cavalry to explore the country, and take possession of all they could ind. Col. L. B. Pierce, of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had command at the Junction, ac-companied the squadron, and directed its moveents. A large number of sutler and pedlar wagns were found on the different roads, nearly al f which contained liquor. The liquor was imme pital purposes, destroyed on the spot. At Cen-treville, a vile den for the selling of liquors and he keepers threatened with severe puni f again caught in the same occupation. Much lemoralization has been caused by this liquor, and several soldiers in Gen. Shields division have ied within the past few days through excessive

Imprisonment of Clergymen in Nashville .-At the special second conference of clergymen efore Gov. Johnson, all declined to take the oath of allegiance. Most of them were sent to the nitentiary, prior to their removal to Gen. Hal-Tennessee prisoners. Many Nashville churches will be without pastors, to morrow.

Among those sent to durance were the Rev.

Dr. Baldwin, Schone, and Sawvie, Methodists, and Ford and Howell, Baptists. The Rev. Dr Wharton was allowed some days grace on ac count of illness. The Rev. Mr. Elliott did not appear. The Rev. Mr. Hendricks is expected to take the oath. Catholic divines, being loyal, were not disturbed.

# FOREIGN.

Europe. Arrival of the Teutonia and Scotia this port yesterday, having left Queenstown, June 19, and Liverpool, June 21, via Queenstown the 23d, respectively. The American question continues to form the theme of interest with the press and parliament. Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, stated that the government had decided not to give up the Emily St. Pierre. He also aid that England had not withdrawn from the Mexican alliance, but did not state what course was to be followed. Lord Palmerston brought in a bill to conclude a treaty with the United States, in reference to the suppression of the slave trade. Mr. Lindsay made a speech in favor of recognizing the Confederate States, as it was perfectly clear to him that they were now able assert their independence. The markets are irm and quiet.

The French government are about to send reforcements of 12,000 men to Mexico. The weather in France is very unfavorable for the

Quiet prevails in Italy. Garibaldi arrived in urin on the 19th, and on the 20th returned to Genoa. There are rumors of alarming revolu ionary movements in Russia. Secret societies re in existence throughout the empire, and great xcitement prevails. - World.

Arrival of the Hibernia. The steamship Hibernia has arrived off Cape Race and brings advices from Europe to the 27th ult. They are important. The French Emperor has determined to reinforce his army in Mexico with sufficient force to cut its way to the capital. A number of war vessels is to be concentrated in our waters in order to be prepared against any rupture which price of cotton had advanced; otherwise the markets were quiet.

The English papers are more than usually fierce upon the American conflict. The Cunard steamer Africa, which was thought to have been seriously injured, has been repaired.—World.

For the Principia.

OBITUARY. Died of Consumption, May the 25th 1862, near Martins burg. Ohio, Mrs. Mary Ann Cline, in the 41st year of her age. The deceased, shortly after her marriage, united with the Old School Presbyterian Church of which she remained a consistent member, until the organization of the Free Presbyterian Church in Martinsburgh, when she disolved her former connexion and united with the

As a christian, her exemplary walk and conversa tion won the confidence of all who knew her. As a neighbour, her social and affable manners led all to feel that she was without guile.

winning words and ways are among the buried treasures, of yearning hearts. This dear sister had attained the distinction of an unblemished life and an elevated and noble spirit. She was the friend of all, but especially of the oppressed and wronged. The poor slave had not, among us a more sympathizing friend. Her spirit trod, with unfaltering footsteps the lone pathway to the grave-But it did not look dark to her. Dear cherished friends waited on the further shore to greet her; and more-Him who is the perfection of all beauty, whom her soul loved-was there .- "1love Jesus," she said to a friend, "and I am going home. yes, I am going home, to be with him."

Her mind, to the last, was clear as when in perfect health, and she was ever thoughtful only for the com-

to earth. And when life's struggles are over, may our soul be found with hers; for we entertain not the least doubt that her spirit is enjoying fellowship with

> For a moment, death divides us, But when we have crossed its gloom, We shall then be resting with her,

Free Church: She has left behind an affectionate hus band and five children to mourn her loss.

She belonged to that class whose sweet smiles and

fort and happiness of those she left behind. She expected her neighbors and friends, and especially her hildren to seek the Saviour, and bade them all farewell, with that joy and peace which gave assurance that her last footsteps were lifted from earth to be placed in the spirit land. Thus died as good a woman as heaven usually lends'

# Family Miscellany.

From the Advocate and Guardian. THEY ARE GONE!

THEY are gone from our homes but not from our hearts; We love them as dearly as when they were here

They are gone, they are gone, they shall never re-To the hearth's they have lighted and gladdened so But the fires they have kindled forever shall burn, And the words that they uttered are sweeter than Biblical, busy, energetic, "cumbered" Martha!

First bright'ning so hopeful, then fading forlorn, But the crosses of earth are the crowns of the skies, As the tears of the night are the smiles of the

Till the shadows of sorrow grew dark over me. They are gone, they are gone! like a star of the night,

sight.

Three little forms in the twilight gray. Scanning the shadows across the way Six little eyes; four black, two blue. Brimful of love and happiness too, Watching for 'pa. May, with her placid and thoughtful brow

Stealing sly kisses from sister May Watching for 'pa. Nelly, with ringlets of sunny hue. Cosily nestled between the two.

Pressing her cheek to the window-pane, Wishing the absent one home again, Watching for 'pa. Oh! how they gaze at the passers-by;

Watching for 'pa. Jack nods and smiles, as with busy feet

Soon joyous shouts from the window-seat, And eagar patter of childish feet, Gay musical chimes ring through the hall

"Welcome, papa."

## THY WILL BE DONE.

Shines the bright sun, When summer streamlets play, And all around is gay, Then shall the spirit say,

No. When the flowers of love Fade one by one, When in its blasted grove The shuddering heart doth rove Then say, and look above, "Thy will be done."

# COURAGE.

What! wearied out with half a life? Scared with this smooth, unbloody strife : Think where thy coward hopes had flown Had Heaven held out the martyr's crown. How could'st thou hang upon the cross, To whom a weary hour is loss? Or how the thorns and scourging brook, Who shrinkest from a scornful look?

early history, except that on a certain Sabbath, in the month of May, 18-, a brunch of cambric muslin was passed into the clergyman's my parents to perpetrate, upon an unresisting infant, such an atrocious wickedness, but as my phisiognomy even at that early period, did not give promise of a pug nose, neither did my eye brows prophecy red hair, I presume the deed lungs I could bring to bear upon the subject. end of the chapter, for though every body says, somebody has never been introduced to me who seemed to concur in the general opinion. "goes but little ways," according to the old son,' as a fac-simile of my hand writing, underneath. When I write letters, I am not burdened with the thought that they will be compiled by some broken down minister, in the here and there, in order that the volume may be interesting, and worth the notice of gentleries. I have never offered myself as missionary to the Board, have never made a donation to the "Home" for aged and indigent females, am not a directress in the Orphan Asylum, and have never distributed tracts in my life, consequently suppose I have never done anything, which would be considered a "notable what is called in the vernacular of social life. a "capable girl:" and here let me advise all Do not think in order to accomplish any- service in the evening, that he

horse shay !" So be shiftless somewhere, as a matter of policy." Nobody works so hard, on And even in slumber the memory starts, From the sources of sorrow within us—a tear. such poor encouragement, and with such scanty appreciation, as a thoroughly capable person. I speak that I do know. The "certain woman named Martha," of Scriptural memory, always had a peculiar hold upon my sympahies, in her complaint to the Lord, that her sister had left her to serve alone. Here is a

She it was, who made Bethany's home so com-

fortable after all; though, as is usual in such

cases, she didn't get the credit, and I think,

though do I not profess to be a theologian, and

am not given to expounding the "word," that

it is a triumphant vindication of her christian

character, that it is written; "Then Martha, as

soon as she heard that Jesus was coming, went

and met Him, but Mary sat still in the house.'

With what quick business talent, she proceeds

to handle the subject which lay heavily on her

heart. "Lord, if thou had'st been here, my

brother had not died." Then follows the calm,

strong, dignified declaration of her faith; "But

ask of God, God will give it Thee. I believe

that thou art the Christ, the Son of God,

which should come into the world." And all

this time Mary was sitting still, while Martha,

the housekeeper, whose business it was to serve

at supper, had met calmly and solved clearly,

the family problem of doubt and distress, and

steadily poised, now turns back to lead her

weeping sister to her place at Jesus' feet. Tru-

ly, the Marthas of life, "careful and troubled

about many things," the Marthas "cumbered

about much serving" cannot be spared, for

done." They are simply "capable," therefore

reply to all this, to talk about "modest worth."

and a quiet conscience in pay therefore. It is

pieces in a still way, missed only as a conven-

understood it, when he says, "Seeing that ma-

nv glory of the flesh, I will glory also. Of the

Jews five times received I forty stripes save

one; thrice was I beaten with rods; once was

I stoned; thrice I suffered shipwreck, &c."

With Paul "I have became a fool in glorying

have been commended of you; for I am not be-

hind the very chiefest apostles" of hard work.

ient self-regulating machine. I think Paul Life.

They are gone, they are gone, the dear love-light-

They are gone, they are gone; like the day's dy ing smile, That melts sea into sky and the sky into sea; They have faded and faded, I watching the while,

A planet or pleiad effaced from the sky ; But they, like the stars that have faded from

From memory's seroll can ne'er fade or die.

WATCHING FOR 'PA.

Gentle face beaming with smiles just now, Willie the rogue, so loving and gay,

"He's coming at last," they gayly cry;
"Try again, my pets!" exclaims mamma,
And Nellie adds, "There's the twilight star

He lights the lamps of their quiet street; That sweet little group he knows full well May and Willie, with golden haired Nell, Watching for 'pa.

A manly voice responds to the call,

From the Congregationlist.

When with unclouded ray, "Thy will be done

sing a little, teach a little, make fun a little. I can wash, bake, brew, sew, knit, do worsted spire with faith and hope. work, embroider, darn, use hammer and nails. SUSAN JOHNSON. 1-first person-speaking-No. 5. I count myself No. 3, in a family of elever children. I do not know much concerning my arms, to be christened with the very euphoneous am cook, chambermaid, nurse, seamstress, par- be out-dazzled by the gaudy peacock.—Neithname of Susan. I do not know what induced lor boarder and kitchen girl, all in one, consequently am nobody at all. I wind up at six o'clock in the morning, and tick energetically to have been consummated, under a feeling of conclude I'm "round in spots," just at the most disappointment that I was a girl instead of a providential time, and "turn up," for good on is no distinction in our race. boy. Indeed I have heard such a thing hint- all unfortunate occasions. Company at the ed; consequently the name has always had a family mansion notice Miss Fanny because she The cultivation of the intellect alone, only prepetulant sound to me, and the Ganges instead is pretty, they admire Miss Carrie, because she pares mad men for suicide. The cultivation of of the Styx has always symbolized in my imag- has an original mind, and is generally consider- fails to develope the man. The true man has ination the River of Death. I had the ed an embryo genius; they laugh at Miss Hel- the intellectual and moral faculties harmoni good sense to kick lustily during the ceremony, en because she is witty, but before they get ously developed. Each feeling and faculty giving promise of my precocious intellect by the "rounds," they are either exhausted and having a vague idea that something horrible can go no farther, or they think she is "cumwas going on; but no notice was taken of my bered about much serving," that she does not demonstrations, except to withdraw me from demand any flattering attentions. So I plod specimens, which is to be found in the tiger or ed more from the ammonia than the moisture public notice as fast as possible. My existence on, day after day. About once an hour I take the lion, but a courage that dares to do right, of the dew. as a person of some consequence, having been an inventory of the younger members of the and rebuke sin and iniquity, in the very presearly certified by the vigorous use of all the family, who are under my charge, using my fingers, as children do, to aid me in the abstruse good of his fellow men. Consequently I shall be Susan Johnson to the mathematical calculation, usually arriving at some result not far from the following; Fanny I should make somebody a good wife, still the and Eddy are in school, Georgy is in the Com-In the outset I may as well state the end of knowing that he isn't at the bottom of the true man.—Let this thought be kept constantthis article to be self-praise, which, though it pond until I hear him shouting through the allowed to mould and influence the soul and poets, will nevertheless cover ground enough where is the baby? either swallowing a pin, it will secure the respect of the wise and good, to suit my present purposes. I am not one of or travelling bump bump, bump, down the and every desirable blessing, - and finally fit those fortunate individuals whose memoir will cellar stairs, head first, if I don't spring and you for a passport into that kingdom which is be written after death, with my portrait for a catch him in season. But Mrs. Johnson is the frontispiece, and, 'Yours Truly, Susan John- mother of the family, Mrs. Johnson is to be condoled with, in her numerous cares. She isn't anybody! She isn't tried! I travel only in one direction, to and fro, from my sister's, who married a minister. When her girl leaves just employ of the American Tract Society, nor do before spring cleaning, when the church quar-I feel obliged to make trite and witty remarks rels, and a council is to be entertained, when the "Association" meets with my Rev. brotherin-law, when my sister makes an entry upon men who are selecting Sabbath School Libra- that genealogical table before mentioned, then Sue "comes handy," and is sent for, at the great expense of home convenience. The doors of the Parsonage open wide to receive her at such times, and a poor, sick, teething baby is put immediately into Aunty's arms. While its father and mother are discussing the text, "train up a child in the way he should how I am going to get ten cents is more than miracle"-except by myself. I am simply go," while they debate the doctrine of total depravity, and try to determine whether or no the child is an intelligent sinner, I can rub its young ladies who come anywhere within the gums with parigoric, squeeze beans out of its scope of my influence, to speedily, and forever nose, snatch its fingers away from the lamp, abandon their prejudices to the word"shiftless." barricade the back door with chairs turned for they are unreasonable and foolish, as I bottom sides upward, and establish a general shall undertake to prove. Shiftlessness is like system of police regulations about the stove. salt. One needs a little for "seasoning," and I can trot, and tend, and rock, and jump the because one cannot make a dinner on Lot's little fellow all day, Sunday, so his father and wife, is no reason why he should not salt his mother can go to church, and then have the

thing, that you must be able to do everything. more "active" Christian ! Active, forsooth ! There is such a thing as being too efficient. Let him try my system of perpetual motion, The laurels of life are not worn by the hardest and that theological brain of his, would buzz workers. An equal distribution of power so in three minutes, that the Assembly's shorter points to the castastrophe of the "one Catechism would have the St. Vitus Dance, "Hopkins System" would strike off on a cotillion, with Scott's Commentary for a partner, and the Ten Commandments would retreat on the "double quick," thinking the "Law," had got the shaking palsy !

It is no use for my readers to make wry faces, at this exposition of my personal virtues

-I claim the privilege of grumbling, once. It shall be the last time. I shall continue to live "all over the lot," and go rambling down to the grave with nobody to write my epitaph, but with plenty of people to say that Susan Johnson was a "very capable girl," at which abomination, my ghost will cry out, that therefore Susan Johnson was a fool! And girls, I feel constrained, in view of my lamentable experience, to warn you again, against becoming everybody in general, and nobody in particular. If you do not make too extensive a business of it, it is well to be shiftless, on some points, here and there. It does'n't follow because Catharine Beecher made a cook book, that Catherine Beecher can make a pie, fit to be eaten ! I do not presume that Mrs. Browning was I know that even now, whatsoever thou wilt what is called a capable woman, but she was Mrs. Browning, nevertheless, and the world knows it. It may be objected to the tenor of these remarks, that a reputation is not so desirable in every one's eyes, as it appears to be in mine, and that many live in the shade, and are content. So be it! I confess frankly, I am not one of the number. Appreciation, in a greater or less degree, as circumstances warrant, does seem to me a very agreeable arrangement, though the truth is, after all, if I were to live my life over again, I do suppose I should be the very same Susan Johnson. then there would be no Marys who could find from deliberate choice, especially when I rememtime to sit still; but they must expect no "well ber how pleasant it is to be able to do something for everybody, and notwithstanding my convenient, and that is all. It is very well in knowledge, that such stock is "below par" in the social market, except upon certain occaunassuming goodness," "unobtrusive merit," sions, when it experiences a sudden "advance." Heaven help the privates who are fighting a humbug! The whole of it! Nobody wants the battles of life, and may the Master not forto work on, and work ever, and then go to get to grant them a "pass" within the angel

lines, encamped on the banks of the River of

YOUNG MEN. No class of our readers have a greater claim upon our sympathy and solicitude, than young men. Perhaps more of this class read our pa--ye have compelled me; for I ought to per than any other. Be this as it may, there are none whom we would more gladly influence to a course of right action. We see in the As I said before, I am the capable member of Young Men the future legislators, judges and the household; appearing on the scenes un- statesmen of our country, and who will exert fortunately early, and finding my name very a telling influence, for good or for evil in every near the top of the page in the family record. community. How important then, that young In fact, I am Miss Johnson proper. My two men be rightly educated, and prepared with older sisters having opened genealogical tables | every safeguard to meet the conflicts of life.on their own account. Every one of our fam- How important that they act with reference ily are remarkable for something, except myself. to the momentous responsibilities which rest One is witty, another is talented, a third is upon them, now while their characters are

cian, a sixth is an artist, and so on. But I places of their fathers. We wish to address am only "capable," and my name is Susan, or few words of counsel to our youthful readers. as, they call me in a hurry, "Sue." I can We hope you will pardon our presumption paint a little, draw a little, play the piano and and believe our motives sincere. We desire not so much to rebuke and reprove as to in-

Fix your aim high to be a true man. Do harness the horses, drive the cows, make you ask, What is it to be a man? But few will matches, tend babies, break matches, entertain give the same answer to this question. It does company, and write for the papers. I am the not consist in "flesh and bones," to be measured very goddess of exigencies. Are there dishes by feet and inches, or to be weighed by pounds to wash, or stockings to darn, pies to make, or and ounces, for the very beasts of the field are children to dress, excursions to plan, or church- superior to man, in this respect. It is not by es to trim for Christmas, muslins to starch. or your dress that your manhood is to be compushirts to mend, boquets to cut, or tins to scour. ted, for how many do not own even the clothes the only question to ask is, where is Sue? I upon their backs, and if they did, they would er does the station you occupy, determine your stature as a MAN. True, this has been the

world's estimate of men. Wealth and noble birth have made men the every second until eleven o'clock at night, but idols of their fellows, even though they may nobody knows there is any thing remarkable have been vagabonds and outlaws. But all about me, or if they think of me at all, only this does not constitute the true man. The infant of his slave. At birth and death there

> Nor does education necessarily, make a man the heart to the neglect of the intellect, equally has its appropriate work, and all are under the control of genuine benevolence. The true man lives for a high and noble purpose. He is a man of courage and heroism. Not the world's he watered them, but of course the good resultence of the adversary ;-a heroism which will

True manliness is nearly allied to true great ness and real goodness. Man may be great in wickedness, vice and crime, and vet not be mon, playing ball, Julia is in the library mak- and principles harmonize and the actions be ing paper dolls, Johnny has gone a fishing, not directed to noble purposes—to constitute the house for Sue; the baby-good heavens! mind. It will insure your prosperity in lifeeternal - Vt. Journal

# CHARLIE'S TEN CENTS.

the birds sang, and how the cool wind whispertice any of the pleasant things as he sat upon neath the shade of a tree. "Why, Charlie, what is the matter?" in

quired his mother, noticing as she approached, his thoughtful attitude. "Nothing mamma, only I am sorry that I am so poor.'

"Poor! why, what do you mean my child? inquired his mother, a little perplexed. "Why, I mean I hain't got a cent in the world, mamma, not a single cent! And you know all of the children are going to give ten cents apiece toward the missionary cause, and

I can tell. "Pray, don't let that trouble you my child: vou shall have ten cents." "Yes, mamma, but that won't be mine -- l

want ten cents of my own money." "Why, it will be yours if I give it to you, won't it?" "O, but I want it all my own, just as if I had

worked for it, as Patrick does." "Ah, you would like to earn it, my little boy?" replied the mother, laughing; "but I guess these little hands are not quite large

Rev. say to me, after returning from divine the boy eagerly, springing to his feet, as the They must be divided, or presented in some

wouldn't succeed very well.' question: "Couldn't I make 'em shine, mamma ?" in-

uired the child, in a desponding tone. "I don't think you could, Charlie." "Well, now, I know what I can do !"-exclaimed the child, after a moment's thought "and it won't be hard work neither. I can cut papa's hair, and he can pay me instead of the barber."

"I hardly believe papa would consent to that, Master Charlie," replied his mother laughing, "I'm afraid he'd think his little son wouldn't improve him much."

This was very discouraging to Charlie, and he threw himself down upon the grass again, to think of something else that he could do. He hadn't lain there a moment, before up he sprang, and tossing his cap in the air he shout-

"Now, I've got it! now I've got it! If I can't work, I can go without eating, and I'll do it too. I won't taste of a single bit of cake in a whole week, and that'll save ten cents, and then I'll have it, and it will be mine, and I'll give it to the missionaries."

"Very well my dear, that you can do, replied Mrs, Marvin, pleased to see the self-sacrificing spirit manifested by her little boy. But she feared that Charlie could not deny himself a week, for he was extravagantly fond of cake; but he did, although it was very hard. He would look at the cake with eager eyes as it came daily upon the table, and if there were any bits left upon the plates, he would take them up and smell of them, but not a crumb did he put into his mouth till a week had passed. And then he joyfully received his ten cents, for he felt that it was his own, and he freely gave it to the missionaries.

And now, my dear little friends, can't you do as Charlie did? Can't you deny yourselves cake, or candy, or nuts or toys, that you may have money, all your own, to give to the poor little heathen in distant lands, or to buy books for the poor children who ask help from the Sunday School Union, Come, won't you try, all of you, in every Sabbath school, to see how much you can take of your own money to Sunday school for your poor little heathen broth ers and sisters ?-Yes, I know you will, and I shall expect to hear all about it, through this dear little Sunday school Advocate. S. S. Advocate.

#### From the Child at Home THE LITTLE "CONTRABANDS."

We have received a letter from one of the eachers who went out to Port Royal to instruct the colored refugees. The following are extracts from the letter:-

"My school numbered about forty of the chidren. Most of them were very dirty, and poorly dressed, all very black in color. A happier group of children I never expect to bright eyes, happy looks, kind and patient dispositions, made them look attractive to my eyes, though they were "horribly black," as ome have called them, and very dirty at first. But they were so innocent, so despised by others, and withal so anxious to learn, that I felt true sympathy for them.

"Their masters have kept them in darkness and degradation. This is only the result of slavery.

"They are very eager to learn. Every one vishes to be taught first, yet, unlike some white children, they are patient and willing to wait. They do not easily tire of study, but are very diligent in getting their lessons. I have known them to teach each other, or sit alone and drill over a lesson for two hours at a

"Let me relate to you a little incident that at Beaufort, soon after we landed, while walk ing through the upper portion of the town, I heard a little voice saying the alphabet, while another wee voice, scarcely audable, was repeating it after the first. I looked quickly around to discover from whence the voice came and what do you think I saw! Why, seated on the piazza of a large empty house, were two of the blackest little negro children, one about seven, the other not more than three years old. The elder had his arm thrown lovingly around the almost naked form of the other, and, with an open primer in the lap of one, they were at their study. An hour after, returned by the same spot, and was both pleased and surprised to find them still at it

God bless the little ones! "This desire, or rather eagerness, to learn to the wayside many a time, and have immediately collected a group of old and young about ne, and have made them repeat the alphabet after me slowly, letter by letter; they esteem t the greatest kindness I can show them, and as I turn to depart, the fervent 'God bless you massa,' 'Tank de Lord, massa,' reach my

#### CULTIVATING PLANTS WHEN THE DEW IS ON.

The following interesting and practical information is from a correspondent of the Coun-

Fifteen years ago, I noticed a plot of cabba ges, the large firm heads of which I could not account for from anything apparent in the soil. On asking the owner how he made from such dew was on." He thought that in this way

to others. There will be a very great difference in the growth of two plots of cabbages, treated in other respects alike, one of which shall be hoed at sunrise and the other at midgreat. The heart must be right, the motives day; the growth of the former will surprisingly exceed that of the latter.

rounds of the agricultural press, of which the of the heart itself .- Hawthorne. substance follows: A small plot of ground was divided equally between the hired lad of a farmer and his son, the proceeds of its culture to be their own. They planted it with corn, and a bet was made by them as to which should make the best crop. At harvest the son came out some quarts behind. He could creased reward.

But there are exceptions. Cultivating while in this City, from what pretends to be pure feeders as cabbage and corn, but there are plants very impatient of being disturbed while beans are examples; and if worked while wet, even with dew, the pores of the leaves seem to rust and become greatly injured. Whether the Lima beans and other legumas are as impatient of being hoed in the dew, I have not ascertained. Experiments should, however, be tried, the coming season, on all hoed crops.

WONDERS OF THE CREATED UNI-

The faculty of Sublimity in conjunction with that of Marvelousness, or, as it is often called, Spirituality, enable man to appreciate such subjects as cannot be measured or comprehended by Calculation, or the reasoning faculties. Calculation will solve a problem, and the result may be a row of a hundred figures : but enough to work, yet."

"I guess I might black papa's boots," said

It is quite impossible to comprehend them.

"I guess not my dear. I rather think you tions of Herschel will illustrate the point in gle with self-will, and the effort of subduing it;

"What mere assertion will make any one believe that in one second of time, in one beat of the pendulum of a clock, a ray of light travels over 192,000 miles, and would therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time that it requires to wink our eyelids, and in much less time than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride? What mortal can be made to believe, without spareth the rod, hateth his son." demonstration, that the sun is almost a million | was too easy with me," exclaimed a young man times larger than the earth; and that, although so remote from us that a cannon-ball | the sin of intemperance. He admitted that he shot directly toward it, and maintaining its was doing wrong-that he was on the road to full speed, would be twenty years in reaching ruin-and on being told that he was not comit, it yet affects the earth by its attraction in an inappreciable instant of time? Who would pelled; but you know what it is to get a taste not ask for demonstration, when told that a for liquor. I am a miserable fellow. My fagnat's wing, in its ordinary flight, beats many hundred times in a second; or that there exists animated and regularly organized beings, many thousands of whose bodies laid close together would not extend an inch? But what are those to the astonishing truths which modern optical inquiries have disclosed, which teach us that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes, is affected with a succession periodical movements, regularly recurring at equal intervals, no less than five hundred millions of millions of times in a single second! That it is by such movements, connected with the nerves of our eyes that we see; nay, more: that it is the difference in the frequency of their recurrence which affects us with a sense of the diversity of color. That, for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness, our eyes are affected 482,000,000 of times; of yellowness, 542,000,000 of times; and of violet 707. 000,000 of times per second. Do not such things sound more like the ravings of mad men than the sober conclusions of people in their waking senses? They are, nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may most certainly arrive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they

#### GOD'S AFFLICTIVE LOVE.

have been obtained?

How hard it is for us to learn to apply the same principles to our meditations concerning the dealings of God with us, which we naturally and inevitably apply to our own intercourse with our children! We persuade them tonay, if need be, push and hold them in the presence of-some great pain, because our love for them decides that, on the whole, that pain is best for them; better than its absence could be. It may be the tearing of some sound and solid tooth from an overcrowded jaw; it may bers, how he whistles!" be some sharper and severer surgery. Ou hearts never misgive us. We feel that we mean it for the best, and that, so far as we can see, it is for the best; and we can calmly wait till, in the improvement of after years, the witness than those who composed my school; sufferer of to-day shall thank us most of all for that keenest anguish, as the seed of the clearest, and the largest, and the most unquestionable future good. When our little ones are sick, and the reluctant prescription of the physician is a hard and bitter one, how confidently, and with what calm faith, we urge the timid and tremulous invalid along to the he roism involved in its reception; never doubting that there is more, and more tender and even tearful affection in the harsh and disagreeable urgency which we make, than in anything else could be. We know that for our dearest ones we have no love, in depth and truth, and power, like that which sometimes seems most afflictive to them, in the sharp form in which it touches and shapes their life

O why can not we remember more, and apply better, those wonderful words of the Lord which build a cumulative argument upon our being evil, know how to give good gifts unto our children, how much more shall our Father which is in heaven give good things to

them that ask him?
Why can not we believe and know, in like manner as we find it between our children and ourselves, that God's afflictive love is often times his deepest, trust, sweetest? Then we could drink of every cup which he presses to our lips, and when it is very bitter we could still smile and say, I thank thee, dear Father, for the medicine that will heal my soul's moral distemper, that will nourish me toward everlas-

SEWING. There is something very pleasant, and even touching-at least, of very sweet, soft, and winread, is manifested by all. I have stopped by ning effect—in this peculiarity of needle-work, distinguishing women from men. Our own sex is incapable of any such by-play, aside from the main business of life; but women, be they of what earthly rank they may, however gifted with intellect or genius, or endowed with awful beauty-have always some little handiwork, ready to fill the tiny gap of every vacant moment. A needle is familiar to the fingers of them all. A queen, no doubt, plies it on occasion. The woman-poet can use it adroitly as her pen. The woman's eye that has discovered a new star, turns from its glory to send the polished little instrument gleaming along the hem of her kerchief, or to darn a casual fray in her dress. And they have greatly the advantage of us in this respect. The slender thread of silk or cotton keeps them united with the small, familiar, gentle interests of life, the continually operating influences of which do so a soil so fine and uniform a crop, I found his much for the health of the character, and caronly secret was that "he hoed them while the ry off what would otherwise be a dangerous accumulation of morbid sensibility. A vast deal of human sympathy runs along this electric line, stretching from the throne to the wicker-chair of the humblest sempstress, and keeping high and low in a species of com-I adopted the practice the following year, and with the result was so well satisfied, that I have since continued and recommended it it is a token of healthy and gentle characteristics, when women of high thought and accomplishments love to sew; especially as they are never more at home with their own hearts, than while so occupied. And when the work falls in a woman's lap, of it own accord, and the needle involuntarily ceases to fly, it is a sign A story in point, sometime since, went the of trouble, quite as trustworthy, as the throb of

# BAD LIQUOR.

A correspondent urges that, if the drinking population of our City could only be induced see and hear Dr. Cox's demonstrations of the poisonous characters of the liquors they are constantly imbibing, they would surely refrain. not understand the reason, as he had hoed his We do not believe it. Why should they retwice a week until laid by, while he had not volt against Sulphuric acid, Strychnine, Prusseen the hired lad cultivate his plot at all, sic Acid, &c., and not against Alcohol? Are and yet he had gained the wager. It turned the former deadly poisons? So is Alcohol. out the winner's crop bad been hoed quite as | So is Nicotine, the essential principle of Tobacfrequently, but before his rival was up in the co. as has been a thousand times demonstrated. morning. Providence, it seems, follows the Yet what votary of tobacco ever declined one hoe of the early riser with a special and in- chew, one pinch, one whiff, on that account? It is very true that most of the liquors drank

the dew is on, manifestly benefits such gross | Cognac down to the mildest Lager Beer, are grossly adulterated-or rather, they are made up in good part of cheap and deadly substanwet. The common garden snap and running ces which differ radically from those of which they profess to be extracts. But if they were just what they purport to be, they would be become stopped, and the whole plant is apt to | poisons still; and the tendency of such teachings as Dr. Cox's is to induce a blind belief that, if they were only not adulterated, they would be innoxious, if not wholesome. If men will poison themselves, we see not why they Cash, always in advance. may not as well do it with Strychnine as with Nicotine, Sulphuric Acid, or Alcohol. That the former do their work the more speedily, is a recommendation of one class or the other: but we do not decide of which. In this glorious and enlightened country, if one man chooses to kill himself with a pistol and another with a cleaver, who shall overrule the choice of the one in favor of that of the other ?—N.

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN. EXCESSIVE LENIENCY.

That is a mistaken policy which sacrifices the uture good of the child to his present indul-

but will it be agreeable in future years, to reap the fruits of such neglect in the sad ruin

of a son or daughter? Painful as it may be to harrow the young heart with the grief of chastisement, may it not, thereby, like the harrowed field, the better prepared for the "good seed?" The experience of the world in this respect has amply verified the proverb : " He that in college, upon being remonstrated with, for pelled to drink he exclaimed : "No, not comther was too easy with me, when I was a boy.

ENDLESS REST.—How sweet is rest for the weary, yet how little rest do some of the Lord's people enjoy here! But the troubled spirit shall rest in the presence of its God, and the poor, wearied and diseased body shall find rest in the grave. Weariness is limited to time. but our rest is lasting as eternity. There are no weary heads or hearts on the other side of Jordan. The rest of heaven will be sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time. Jesus now allows us to rest on his bosom. He will soon bring us to rest in his Father's house. His rest will be glorious. A rest from sin. A rest from suffering. A rest from conflict. A rest from toil. A rest from sorrow. The very rest that Jesus enjoys, himself. We shall not only rest with him, we shall rest like him. How many of earth's weary ones are resting in his glorious presence now? It will be undisturbed rest. Here, the rest of the body is undisturbed by dreams, and sometimes by alarms; but there are no troublesome dreams or alarming occurrences there.

God says: There is that scattereth and et increaseth.

Man says: It is only by saving and hoardno what you have that it will increase Reader, what says your conscience? Is not God's way better than man's?

An Hibernian was reproved by an officer for daring to whistle in the ranks while going on duty. Just as the officer spoke, one of Russia's balls came whistling over the ravine. Pat cocked his eye up towards it and quietly said: "There goes a boy on duty, and, by ja-

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor, y turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, not according to what he

A tall specimen of the forests of Vancouvr's Island has been sent to the World's Fair, in the shape of a tree 242 feet in height. As it cannot be accommodated in the exhibition building, it is to be raised on the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society.

An ill report spreads like wildfire. Be exeedingly careful, then, how you condemn the course of another without positive evidence of his knavery or dishonesty.

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